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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1858)

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September 23, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 77° 2 p.m. 80°
Humidity 78° 70°

September 23, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 79° 2 p.m. 83°
Humidity 79° 72°

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 30.1.

8054 日九十月八

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1918.

一拜禮 號三十月九年英港香

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ESTD 1858 ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

FRESH BRITISH ATTACK IN FRANCE.

Organised Points of Resistance Carried.

FIGHTING PROCEEDING NEAR LA BASSEE.

London, September 21.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—In a minor operation this morning eastward of Epéhy, English troops successfully advanced the line after heavy fighting. Strong opposition was encountered at all points, and later the enemy launched a number of counter-attacks in considerable strength. Despite the resistance, we substantially progressed on the whole front of attack.

In conjunction with this attack, the Australians further progressed in a completely successful operation in the Hargicourt sector, taking prisoners.

Lull on French Front.

London, September 22.

A French communiqué says there is nothing important to report.

An Uneventful Day.

London, September 22.

An American communiqué says:—Apart from patrol encounters and increased aviation activity in Westre, the day has been uneventful.

Useful Aerial Work.

London, September 21.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says:—Despite low clouds and frequent showers, our aeroplanes carried out useful work on the 20th inst. They destroyed sixteen hostile machines and drove down three uncontrollable. Eleven of ours are missing. We shot down during the night a German two-engine bomber. Anti-aircraft guns have brought down two additional hostile machines during the last three days. A total of 26½ tons of bombs was dropped on Friday.

General Mangin's Big Operations.

Paris, September 21.

A Havas message says:—The British have recaptured Moenvre. The Germans made a great effort to shake the French from positions on the flank of the Chemin des Dames, but five counter-attacks were repulsed. Progress has been made by General Mangin, who is still conducting elaborate operations on the great St. Gobain position. The loss of St. Quentin would break the enemy's centre between Flanders and Loos.

British Renew the Attack.

London, September 22.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We renewed the attack at night-time eastward of Epéhy and again progressed, capturing Little Priel Farm and other organised points of resistance, taking a number of prisoners.

We repulsed a local attack southward of Villers Guislain, after sharp fighting. We advanced the line in this sector at night-time, taking prisoners.

The enemy in the afternoon again attacked Moenvre and was repulsed. We improved our positions there, capturing prisoners.

English troops, by a successful local operation on Saturday night in the neighbourhood of Gavrelle, advanced our line on a two-mile front, capturing prisoners. We drove off raiders westward of Acheville.

The enemy this morning delivered a local attack north-west of La Bassee. Fighting continues.

BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

Arrangement for Repatriation of Representatives.

London, September 22.

Reuter learns that arrangements are progressing for the mutual repatriation of the British and Russian representatives.

A Russian Promise.

Amsterdam, September 22.

A message from Moscow says M. Tchitcherine has notified the neutral Consulate General that the Russian Government is still ready to permit the Anglo-French diplomats and Consuls to leave Russia via Finland the moment it receives a telegram from M. Litvinoff saying he and his companions have embarked on a British port, and the Norwegian Consul has confirmed M. Litvinoff's departure from England. The Note adds that the interment of Anglo-French men between 18 and 48 years will cease if Britain and France drop reprisals against Soviet supporters.

MORE BRITISH AIR RAIDS.

London, September 21.

The Air Ministry reports:—Last night, we dropped seventeen tons of bombs. We successfully attacked land works at Mannheim, wharves and factories westward of Karlsruhe, blast furnaces at Burbach and aerodromes at Boulay, Freycat and Morhange. A large fire broke out at Karlsruhe. Good bursts were observed at Mannheim. We directly hit hangars at Freycat and Morhange. We shot down a hostile machine. One British machine has not returned.

BRITISH MONITOR BLOWN UP.

London, September 21.

The Admiralty reports that a British monitor was sunk in harbour on the 16th inst. as the result of an internal explosion. One officer and nineteen men were killed by the explosion, and fifty-seven men are missing, presumed to be killed.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

London, September 19.

The Press Bureau states that enquiries have been made by the India Office as to why copies of the Report of the Rowlatt Committee are not available in England. The explanation is that simultaneous publication in India and England would have delayed the appearance of the Report in India, which it was desired to avoid. The Raj is sending sufficient copies home to meet the requirements of Parliament and the public.

AMERICA'S OVERSEA ARMIES.

London, September 22.

According to a Washington message, General March announces that the embarkation of American troops to all fronts overseas, now under way, is proceeding rapidly.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE PALESTINE OFFENSIVE.

A Whole Turkish Regiment Captured.

London, September 21.

Reuter's correspondent with the Palestine Army reports:—In one sector, a whole Turkish Regiment, with its Commanding Officer and Staff complete, was captured. Within a few minutes of the launching of the offensive, the Turks were streaming eastward toward Talkeram. Our troops swung round and rolled up the Turkish positions.

The enemy made a more serious resistance at Jijalia and Kelkile, but before noon both these positions, as well as Etkire, were captured. Our cavalry rushed through a gap in the Turkish lines and before eight o'clock, Australian, British and Indian Horse were already beyond the Turkish rear and were rapidly advancing northward of Ordal and threatening the communications.

A Brilliant Stroke.

Paris, September 21.

A Havas message says:—General Allenby, Commander-in-Chief in the Holy Land, has delivered one of the most brilliant strokes of the war. The British broke through the Turkish Army and advanced twelve miles on a front of sixteen. Turkish Cavalry endeavored to trap the whole Turkish force sweeping towards Nablus and El Fale, while the Arabs cut the Hejaz Railway from Damascus to Arabia. General Allenby has inflicted a crushing blow, to rescue the entire Holy Land by a Turkish Sedan and contemplates the annihilation of the enemy.

Closing in on the Enemy.

London, September 22.

A Palestine official message says:—The enemy resistance by eight o'clock on the evening of the 20th inst had collapsed everywhere, except on the Turkish left, in the Jordan Valley.

Our left wing, swinging eastward, had reached the line Bidies, Bak, Mesatich Junction astride the rail and roads converging on Nablus from the west.

Our right wing, traversing difficult country against considerable resistance, reached the line from Khanjibait to Esswieh, facing north, astride the Jerusalem-Nablus road.

Northward, our cavalry, traversing the field of Armageddon, occupied Nazareth, Afula and Beisan, collecting disorganised masses of the enemy and transport arriving from the south.

All avenues of escape, except fords of the Jordan between Beisan and Jisraddemier, are thus closed to the enemy.

Eastward of the Jordan, the King of Hejaz's Arabs had effected numerous demolitions of railways radiating from Deraa, destroying several important bridges, including one in Yarmuk Valley.

Accurate figures of the captures are not yet available. Eight thousand prisoners, one hundred guns, large quantities of horse and mechanical transport, four aeroplanes, many locomotives and much rolling stock have already been counted.

The Air Services inflicted most severe losses on masses of Turks retreating over difficult roads.

A German mail-carrying aeroplane landed in the midst of our troops afore. The pilot, who first believed the plane to be still in Turkish hands, destroyed the machine and its contents before being taken prisoner.

GERMAN FOOD DISTRIBUTION.

A Strike at Salzburg.

Amsterdam, September 22.

The *Weser Zeitung* says a one-day strike occurred at Salzburg as a protest against the failure of the authorities to distribute meat, fat and potatoes. The mob tried to force a way to Government Buildings and finally the Governor received a deputation. Meanwhile, food shops were pillaged and troops had to be called out to restore order.

VIENNA MUNITIONS EXPLOSION.

Over Three Hundred Workers Killed.

Amsterdam, September 22.

A Vienna message says 382 workers were killed and many badly injured in the explosion at Woellerodoff ammunition factory in Vienna.

THE NEW GERMAN NAVAL SECRETARY.

Not a Passionate Advocate of Submarinism.

Amsterdam, September 22.

According to a Berlin message, the newspaper *Germania* says Vice Admiral Behncke, the new Naval Secretary, is not a passionate advocate of submarinism. The *Nieuws Rotterdamche Courant* believes that admiral von Capelle's retirement is connected with the Germano-Spanish difficulties. It says Vice Admiral Behncke's appointment will considerably strengthen the position of neutrals as regards submarinism.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

London, September 22.

A British Italian communiqué says:—Thirteen enemy aircraft have been destroyed; otherwise there is nothing noteworthy to report.

THE COTTON SPINNERS' STRIKE.

London, September 19.

The great majority of the delegates at the meetings in Manchester of representatives of the Operative Cotton Spinners Association, the Board of Trade and the Labour Ministry favoured a speedy resumption of work, but the proceedings were adjourned until the 20th inst., in accordance with the wishes of the minority in order to allow the issue to be submitted to the districts.

JAPANESE CABINET RESIGNS.

London, September 22.

Reuter's correspondent Tokyo says the Cabinet has resigned.

AUSTRIA'S PEACE NOTE.

Paris, September 21.

A Havas message states:—Austria extracts the Allies not to reject the Peace Note. Vienna says the offer remains still open and merits a favourable consideration.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE BALKAN VICTORY.

Pursuit of the Bulgarians Continues.

London, September 22.

A French Eastern communiqué states:—The pursuit of the defeated Bulgarians continues, despite increasing resistance by the enemy's rearguard. The Serbian forces have reached the Middle Vataha on the left. Allied troops crossed the Corna in the region of Oebren, on the left, and have captured the high summits of Porte and Darna. The Bulgarians are setting fire to abandoned villages. One of their field batteries has been captured intact. Airmen are indefatigably bombing and machine-gunning the retreating columns.

Bulgarians Retreat on 70-Mile Front.

Paris, September 21.

A Havas message states:—The Allies continue the Balkan advance. The Serbs are near Prilep. The Bulgarian retreat is spread over a front of 70 miles. The Serbians have advanced more than 30 miles.

The Allied Captures.

London, September 22.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris says the Allies have now captured 8,000 prisoners and hundreds of guns in the Balkans.

BOLSHEVIK TERRORISM.

American Representations to Neutrals and Allies.

London, September 22.

A message from Washington says the Government has directed Ambassadors and Ministers in neutral and also Allied countries to ascertain whether the Governments will join in some immediate action to impress on the Bolsheviks the aversion with which the civilized world regards their wanton terrorism. According to information received, thousands of peaceable Russians in Petrograd, Moscow and elsewhere have been shot without being tried, while the prisons are filled to overflowing.

TWENTY-FOUR HOUR CLOCK FOR BRITISH ARMY.

Paris, September 21.

A Havas message says:—A New British Army system of reckoning will commence at midnight on September 30, by which the Continental system of a 24 hour clock will be brought into use throughout the British Army.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE PALESTINE OFFENSIVE.

A Brilliant Victory.

London, Sept. 20.

A Palestine official report states:—During the night of the 18th we commenced a general attack between the Jordan and the sea. British and Indian troops eastward of the Jerusalem-Nablus road advanced successfully and intercepted the Turkish road communications leading to the south-east from Nablus. The main attack, in which the French participated, was launched on the morning of the 19th after a short bombardment between Rafat and the coast. The infantry rapidly progressed, over-running the entire defensive system on this frontage. By eight o'clock in the morning we had penetrated a maximum depth of five miles before swinging eastwards. The latest reports indicate that the Tulkaram rail junction was occupied this afternoon, whilst a brigade of Australian Light Horse reached the main Tulkaram-Messudieh railway and road in the vicinity of Aneba, cutting off large bodies of the retreating enemy with guns and transport. In the meantime a strong British, Indian and Australian cavalry force, moving northwards in the coastal plain seized Midday road at the junction of Hendeira, nineteen miles from the point of departure. Eastward of the Jordan a strong detachment of Hejaz Arabs severed the railway communication leading northward, southward and westward from Deraa. Naval units co-operated in our advance by clearing coastal roads with gun-fire. The operations continue. Over three thousand prisoners had been counted by eight at night. Many have not been counted. Large quantities of material have been taken.

The Turks Surprised.

London, Sept. 21.

Reuter's correspondent with the Palestine Army, writing on Sept. 20, says: General Allenby's smashing blow has completely surprised the Turks. The operations were started at night-time by a local attack by Welsh and Indian troops, who advanced some distance on the right along the Nablus road, capturing 400 prisoners. The real attack was delivered before dawn after a brief, but intense, bombardment. General Allenby directed the blow at the enemy's formidable right flank which was quite overwhelmed. Our men penetrated the wire and captured the first trenches before the Turks had time to lay down a barrage opposite the remaining works, some of which were most powerful but were overcome, thanks to the gallantry and dash of British and Indian troops.

The prisoners were a mixed lot. Those belonging to picked units seem to be in good condition and well clad, whilst others are dressed mostly in rags and are of all ages. A few Germans were also captured, but the main body of Germans took up their position towards the Turkish centre, outside the scope of the offensive. French troops participated on the extreme wing.

Value of the Stroke.

London, Sept. 21.

General Allenby's achievement is a "real break through" and is acclaimed by the papers as possibly the decisive stroke of the war in Asia Minor. The way to Aleppo may now be cleared and the hopes of the Turks not merely in Palestine, but in Mesopotamia ended. The 25,000 troops cut off by General Allenby are the flower of the Turkish forces. It is pointed out that the two strokes in the East—this and the Balkan offensive—have been admirably timed, as the Germans are unable to give the Turks or Bulgars the least resistance, but the papers emphasize that these operations are merely supplementary to the struggle in the West, where alone the war can be ended. Experts declare that the front between Arras and La Fere, largely held by the British, is strategically the most important part of the Western Front, and the battle on Wednesday, though fought only upon the outskirts of the Hindenburg Line, was a great victory in which the British troops conclusively turned their general superiority into a tactical success.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, Sept. 21.

The silver market is steady. There is a fair trade demand.

London, September 19.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Company report that there is no change in the position of the market. The trade demand is fairly active. Shanghai exchange is still nominally quoted at 5/6 to the dollar, but business has been effected at considerably higher rates.

MR. EUGENE CHEN'S DEPARTURE.

Another Application to Mixed Court.

On Saturday morning (the 14th inst.) there was another secret session of the Mixed Court at Shanghai. Mr. Byrne, British Assessor and a Chinese magistrate attending, in connection with the petition filed by Mr. Judah Ezra and others against Mr. Eugene Chen, former editor of the *Shanghai Gazette*. The Court sat in chambers for more than an hour while representatives of all the foreign newspapers in Shanghai waited in the court room, and at the end of the session a representative of the press was in formed that nothing was to be given out for publication. Mr. N.O. Home appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. G.H. Wright for Mr. Chen, defendant.

It is understood, unofficially however, that the Court was considering an application to restrain Mr. Chen from leaving Shanghai and that the application was refused. Mr. Chen sailed for San Francisco via Vancouver at noon on Saturday. It is believed that the plaintiffs sought to restrain Mr. Chen from departing, on the ground that the newspaper of which he was formerly editor continued to publish references to the "baseball scandal" after it had been agreed not to do so at the private hearing before Mr. Byrne on Thursday afternoon, when by mutual consent of the parties concerned the hearing was put off for four months.

Mr. Gordius Nielsen, it is understood, on Saturday applied to the British Supreme Court for a summons to be served on Mr. Judah Ezra for assault committed at the Mixed Court on Friday, the said assault being a slap in the face performed by Mr. Ezra in retaliation for uncompromising remarks made by Mr. Nielsen.

Formerly on the China Station.

Captain O. V. de M. Cuyper R.N., officially reported killed, had an unusual succession of overseas appointments during his thirty-two years on the active list. Gazetted midshipman in 1880, he served in that rank in the *Curacoa* and *Andalous* (flagship of Sir Wm. Dowell) on the China Station, and after taking his college course he served successively in the *Ionian*, at the Cape, the *Girnet*, on the Pacific Station, and the *Brisk*, in the East Indies. For some years onwards from 1888 he commanded the *Plover*, gunboat, in China, receiving the medal for the Boxer affair, and subsequently commanded the *Harrier* in the Mediterranean, and the *Psyche* in Australia. His last active list appointment was retired early in 1912, was in command of the *Ceres* coastguard d'etier.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Women in Service Uniform.
Several women, charged at Westminster recently with undesirable conduct, wore service caps and uniform, with badges. One wore the Australian headgear with a khaki coat, while another girl had the cap of the Royal Flying Corps. The police asked for remands so that the facts might be reported to the authorities.

No More Joy Parties.
By an Order of the Board of Trade, no public horse-drawn vehicle constructed to carry more than six persons, including the driver, is to be used for pleasure purposes after July 24. The Order does not affect buses on regular routes, or those used for conveying passengers and luggage to and from railway stations.

English Honours for American Generals.

The King has approved the award of a Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath to General John Pershing, Commanding-in-Chief, United States Expeditionary Forces in France, and of a Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George to General Peyton March, Chief of the General Staff, United States Army, and General Tasker Bliss, United States representative at Versailles.

Fifty Yards of Wreaths.

Between 40 and 50 square yards of wreaths were carried by mourners to the funeral at Preston of Mr. Benjamin Mitchell, the well-known roundsabout proprietor. Showmen attended from all parts of the country. The wreaths filled three landaus and covered the hearse, and 25 coaches and half a dozen motor-cars carried the mourners, some of whom wore silk hats and frock coats and others rough pilot jackets, scarves, and bright nailed clogs.

Fireman's Gallantry and Death.

While five members of the London Fire Brigade were practising at Putney for the annual regatta, the boat was upset by a sudden squall. Fireman Edward Woolf, attached to Cannon-street Station, picked up the coxswain and placed him on the overturned boat and assisted the other men to get on it also. After saying he would swim ashore, he suddenly sank in 40 feet of water and was drowned.

Bill to Prevent Cripples.

Many a child is a cripple because its mother was miserably fed at its birth, said Mr. Hayes Fisher, President of the Local Government Board at Aldershot recently. The Child Welfare and Maternity Bill, which he had carried through the Commons, would strike at the very cause which made cripples. There were 40,000 or 50,000 crippled children in the country to-day, and he was seeking not only their cure, but their prevention.

Blackmail Up to Date.

For demanding £5 by menace from the keeper of a Whitechapel restaurant, a Russian named Goldschlager was, at the Old Bailey, recently, sentenced to nine months' hard labour. On two occasions, in company with a friend, he had been served with meat and had not been asked for his coupon. He then wrote to the proprietor as "J. Wies, detective," saying that if he did not receive £5 he would inform the police. He had in his possession forged Army papers and a registration card in the name of Jos Parker. The military were left to deal with the matter.

Chair of Aviation.

Lord Weir, Secretary for the Royal Air Force, recently announced that the sum of £25,000 has been placed at the disposal of the Government by Sir Basil Zischarsch, G.B.E., for the purpose of endowing a Professorship of Aviation. This magnificent donation is in continuation of donations previously made by Sir Basil for the foundation of Chairs of Aviation at the University of Paris and Petrograd, in order to assist in the progress of aviation among the Allies and it is his hope that the endowment of the Chair will contribute to the development of the science of flight. It is proposed that the Professorship of Aviation should be held by a person of the highest standing in the science of flight, and that the holder should be a member of the Royal Society and of the Royal Aeronautical Society.

GENERAL NEWS.

Met and Married in 24 Hours.
Meeting a girl in Hyde Park one evening, Joseph Alfred Coughfield, 25, a soldier, married her the next day, and the day afterwards deserted her, taking her jewellery. He was sentenced at the Old Bailey to two months' second division imprisonment for making a false declaration in order to get the special marriage license.

New Zealand Premier's Son Wins D.S.O.
The D.S.O. has been awarded to Major Massey, son of the Prime Minister of New Zealand, for gallantry in the heavy fighting on the Western front, in which he was dangerously wounded, being shot through both lungs. Major Massey won the Military Cross at Mesinas, and he has been twice mentioned in dispatches. He is in hospital at Brockenhurst.

Patron Saint for P. A. F.
St. Michael, whose name has been given to a new Roman Catholic guild for airmen, is the second nominee for the high office of patron saint of flying men. Russian airmen have had their patron since the early days of the war, when the Orthodox Church designated Elijah for that office, in remembrance of the fiery chariot which carried him to Heaven.

South Africa's War Memorial.
Preliminary steps are being taken by General Smuts, South Africa's annunciations, for the erection of an imposing National South African War Memorial. A suitable site suggested is Meintjies Kop, Pretoria, adjacent to the Union Buildings. Mr. Ernest Oppenheimer has given £2,000 to defray the expenses of preparing designs, and General Smuts has secured the services of Mr. Tweed, the sculptor, to go to France and make sketches of South Africans in the field.

Norse Warship Baulks U Boat.
A German submarine recently of Risor and inside territorial waters, stopped the Norwegian steamer Hank, and a prize crew was placed on board. The submarine and steamer then proceeded southwards. A Norwegian torpedo-boat, however, witnessing the capture, went in pursuit of the submarine, stopped the steamer, and brought the German crew on board the submarine again, whereupon the steamer was towed into a Norwegian harbour.

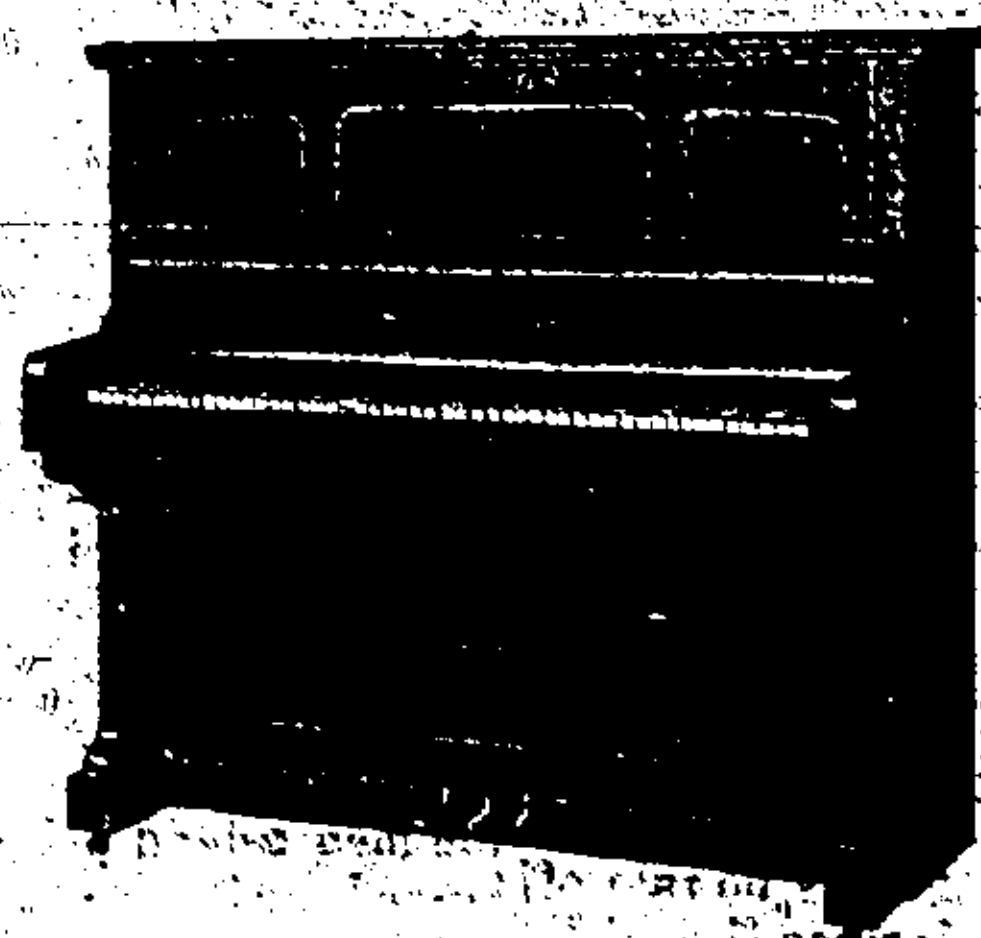
Sir Robert Borden's Origin.
Amid the woodland scenes of a region landed by Caesar and by Shakespeare lies the little village of Borden, which even now, is unconscious of its future fame. That village is at once the cradle of the race and the origin of the name of the Premier of Canada. This is the English rendering of a portion of the speech of the Public Orator, Sir John Sandys, in presenting at the Senate House at Cambridge Sir Robert Borden for the degree of Doctor of Law honoris causa.

Helping Maimed Soldiers.
We have just come across one of the happiest men in England, says the *Daily Chronicle*. He is a gentleman who has taught many hundreds of wounded soldiers how to use their left hands. He says that the men's delight at being able to do all kinds of things in spite of losing an arm is quite enough reward for all the trouble he has taken on their behalf. He thrilled an audience the other day with stories of how helpless men found a way out of their helplessness, with a consequent improvement in their health and spirits.

War's Effect on Universities.
The effect of the war is shown in the personnel of this year's graduates at the universities. The modern and rather technical universities of Birmingham supplies a typical instance. The whole of those receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts are young women (15 in all)—they are doubtless destined for the scholastic profession—while on the science side the B.Sc. honours are practically divided between English girls and Japanese students. Two-thirds of the new Masters of Science are Japanese, and four-fifths of the Bachelor of Medicine are girls. Science is making an increasingly strong appeal to Orientals.

NOTICES.

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THE CARD PARTY



Mrs. S.—I have struck upon a brilliant idea. The men I hear are playing golf and tennis for War Bond Tickets. Hubby has quite a few chances already, so instead of the usual silver trinkets I have decided at all my card parties, until the end of the year, to give War Bond tickets as prizes. Would't it be lovely if one of my guests won the \$25,000—and at this rate of exchange too?

Mrs. G.—Capital. I think we might all do the same and we'd not have that nasty feeling of just wasting our money on trash, for half of every five dollars spent on War Bond tickets goes to help the wounded.

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY'S WAR BOND DRAWING

31st December, 1918.

TICKETS ON SALE AT ALL BANKS, HOTELS, CLUBS & STORES.

WAR "DAYS".

Some Suggestions for the Future.

If we wish to cement an international friendship, or raise a billion dollars, or benefit the race, we set apart a day for the race, we get it over, says a New York paper. Sometimes a day is not enough. This is children's year, and all parents are expected to look after their babies for twelve months, anyway. Some may imagine that if we once get the children fixed up they ought to last for a while, but there is really scant hope of that. Children are unreasonable in their matters. After a whole year of attention they will demand the same care all over again. Loyalty Day

seems that by setting a time limit and exploding our collective energy upon one point anything can be accomplished, any wall of ignorance, reluctance, or prejudice battered down. Therefore, when once more we have the leisure, we might expand this war-time system, appointing certain periods for the cultivation of whatever qualities we deem in need of development. Along with Dumb Animals' Week, Mothers' Day and the rest, we might have a Speak Low Day, a Say Thank You Day, a Day for Cleaning Out Dicks, a Quiet Taxi Week, a Don't Push Year, a Diffident Grocer's Week, a Considerate Century. Persons who would not be affectionate to relatives during a week appointed by the President for the purpose could only be classed with those who refuse to be extra loyal on Loyalty Day.

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NOTICES.

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MANILA CIGARS.

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

MEMBERS are hereby notified that the Annual General Meeting will be held in the Club House on MONDAY, September 30th 1918 at 5.30 P.M.

BUSINESS:—

Report and accounts for 1917-1918
Election of Officers for 1918-1919
General.

L. J. BLACKBURN,
Hon. Secretary.
Kowloon, 19th Sept., 1918.

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

OPENING OF NEW GROUND.

MEMBERS are hereby notified that the opening of the New Ground will take place on SATURDAY, September 28th, at 3.30 P.M.

Members, friends and members of other Sporting Clubs are cordially invited to attend. There will be Cricket, Bowls and Tennis matches.

L. J. BLACKBURN,
Hon. Secretary.
Kowloon, 19th Sept., 1918.

NOTICES.

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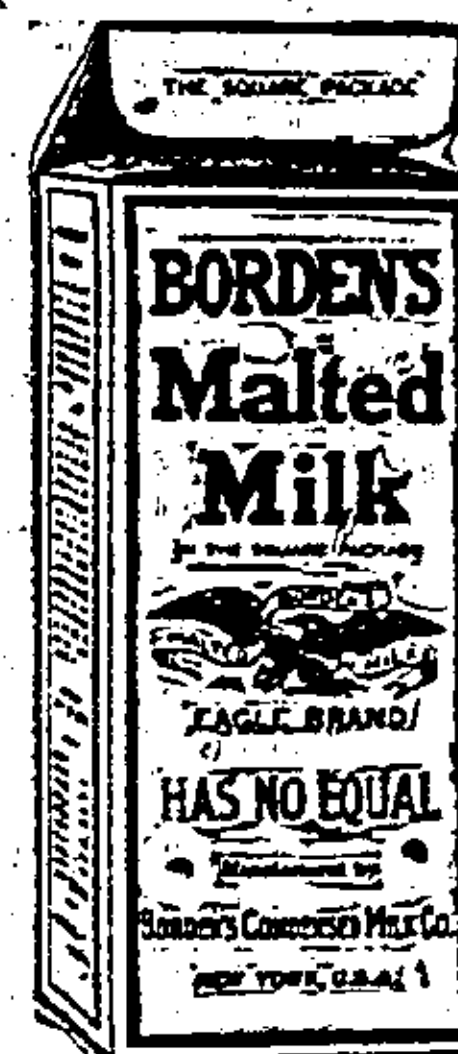
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For Terms, and particulars apply to the

UNION TRADING CO.,

Queen's Building,
General Agents,
Hongkong, September 2nd, 1918.

NOTICE.

THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS are reminded of the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company to be held on TUESDAY the 8th day of October, 1918, at 12 o'clock NOON at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Company Limited, No. 6 Pedder Street Hongkong for the purpose of considering and if thought fit confirming as a Special Resolution the Resolution set out underneath which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 19th day of September, 1918.

That the regulations contained in the printed document submitted to the meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby approved and that such regulations be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company in substitution for and to the exclusion of all the existing Articles thereof.

Dated the 26th day of September, 1918.
By order of the Directors,
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1918.

PHOTO XMAS CARDS.

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of dainty

CHRISTMAS GREETING CARDS.

depicting scenes of
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requires them to forward their names and addresses with
communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for
publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed
to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1918.

LABOUR'S LOYALTY.

It was inevitable that the Inter-Allied Labour Conference sitting in London should express its views on the conduct and the aims of the war. This it has done in no uncertain manner by decisively repudiating the assertion of one of the delegates that the Allies are warring for Imperialistic aims and by expressing itself as decidedly in favour of a continuance of the struggle until victory is attained. There are, of course, people in all countries to-day who take a narrow and precluded view of the war and who cannot dissociate a determination to carry on to the end from the holding of ideas of conquest. This is especially so among certain types of Labourites and Socialists, who are idealistic and visionary in their outlook on life and who never give credit for honesty of intention to those who are not of their kidney. Thus it comes about that even at an Allied Labour Conference odd grumblers are to be found who, even at this time of day, have no clear conception of the great aim for which the Entente Armies are fighting.

That the Allies are animated by Imperialistic motives is, of course, an absolutely absurd and unwarranted view of the situation. The Entente nations engaged in the struggle are essentially democratic peoples, and the mere fact that they include the great Republics of France and America is a sufficient answer to those who foolishly imagine that the Allies are out for territorial aggrandisement, while the views repeatedly expressed by our own statesmen make it clear that British policy is on all fours with that of the other Allied Governments—the removal of the German menace of autocracy and the safeguarding of the rights of even the smallest countries. To talk, therefore, of Imperialism being the driving force of the Allies is the veriest moonshine imaginable. We are especially glad to see that men of the type of Mr. Sidney Webb and Mr. J. H. Thomas are labouring under no misapprehension as to the justice of the Allied cause. They have plainly indicated that British Labour is committed to the continuance of the war until victory is attained. Mr. Thomas declares that there can be no ending of the war until the Germans are either voluntarily or compulsionarily cleared out of France and Belgium and the unjust Brest-Litovsk Treaty is made null and void. But that, after all, represents merely the minimum Allied demands. There are other requirements than these, including adequate restitution by the enemy and sufficient guarantees to prevent a recurrence of the present world catastrophe. President Wilson's famous fourteen points, which were endorsed by the Conference, certainly represent a just and full series of demands, and they are sure to be persisted in at any future peace discussions. No more democratic set of requirements could be conceived, and if they are imposed on the enemy, there should be small opportunity for any nation in the future to attempt to follow the German plan of world conquest.

The Conference in its statement of war aims takes a broad and sane attitude. It expresses an objection to secret diplomacy and secret Treaties, which are considered by many to have been at the root of many avoidable wars and international differences, and in that attitude it will command the support of the peoples of many countries. But apart from the specific decisions reached by the Conference, it is most gratifying that an opportunity has been presented for British Labour to step forth and boldly declare its belief in the Allied cause. There are people who, not knowing the British temperament, have predicted a revolution in England if the war continued much longer, but the clear-cut remarks of Mr. Webb and Mr. Thomas plainly show that there is no spirit of Bolshevism abroad in the Old Country. The British masses know that victory is as essential for their future well-being and happiness as for the progress of the world at large. They have a right appreciation of the deadly menace of militarism, and it is because of that circumstance that they are pledged afresh to do their utmost in the cause that will secure to them and their continued liberty and win for them an even larger freedom.

A Cheering Prospect.

So far as the conduct of the war is concerned, the prospects never looked brighter for the Allies than they do to-day. What we like about the present situation is that the operations are being so well planned that we are steadily gaining the upper hand in all the war zones. The offensives in the West have been followed by momentous movements in the Balkans, and now we are reading of a fresh thrust in quite another theatre: Palestine, to wit. This accumulation of good news will be hailed with the deepest satisfaction, not only among the Allies but also in those neutral countries whose people hope for complete victory for the Entente Powers. Wherever we look, excepting at Baku, where there have been unfortunate circumstances existing, the Allied armies are in the ascendancy. The material consequences of these fresh outbursts of Allied activity are great, but perhaps the moral effect thereof will be even greater still. In the first place, they inspire the Allies to greater efforts to secure a speedy peace by victory; secondly, they have a converse effect on our enemies, who must soon come to a full recognition of the fact that their fate has been sealed. The enemy reverses in France, the Balkans and Palestine cannot be kept indefinitely from the people of the Central Powers, and when the full facts are known we may expect to see developments of the highest possible significance.

The Enemy's Helplessness.

General Allenby's brilliant stroke comes at a most opportune moment and breaks a long silence regarding the operations on the Palestine front. It will probably prove the final undoing of the Turks, who by this time must be very sick and sorry that they ever listened to the glib-tongued Germans. What is so satisfactory, too, is that it fits so well in with the successes in the Salonica campaign, and shows that in both these theatres there has been more doing in the way of preparation for new attacks than could be made known to the world at large. The annoying part of it for our enemies is that the Allies have struck at a time when no help can come from the Germans, who are too busily engaged in looking after their skins in France to be able to give any assistance to their distressed allies elsewhere. Re-assuring and comforting as these Eastern victories are, we must still look to the West for final victory. That is the main theatre of the war and will continue to be to the end. That is where the Germans made their bid for world supremacy and the domination of their neighbours. And that is where they will be humbled by being forced to drink from the cup of bitter defeat to the last drop.

Liza Lehmann.

The world of music has lost a true artist by the death of that talented song-writer, Liza Lehmann (Mrs. Herbert Bedford). She was, as is well-known to all concert goers, the author of numerous songs of a distinctly dainty type, while of her many song cycles, "In a Persian Garden," being from the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam, stands out as one of her best-written achievements. Her songs of childhood also bore the stamp of real artistic taste. The present generation think of Liza Lehmann mainly as a composer, but in her earlier days she was a singer of considerable repute. She made her professional debut as soprano at Monday Popular Concert in 1885, and from then until her marriage in 1894 she figured at the principal concerts at home. She inherited strong musical leanings from her forebears and these she cultivated with marked success. Her death will be deeply regretted by music-lovers everywhere.

All Bank Employees Exempt from Draft.

New York, Sept. 17.—Under the new draft regulations, all essential bank officers and employees are automatically exempted from the selective draft.

DAY BY DAY.

HOW CAN HE REMAIN LONG IN PEACE WHO ENTANGLES HIMSELF WITH OTHER PEOPLE'S CARES?

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the first anniversary of Capt. Laureati's aerial flight from Twix to London—855 miles in 7 hours and 12 minutes.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 8. 3/16d.

The Health Return.
During Saturday there were notified one fatal case each of plague and spotted fever; both victims being Chinese.

For the Troops.
We desire to acknowledge with thanks two tennis requests and a dozen balls sent by Mr. Hyde, of Kowloon, for the 88th Co. R.G.A.

A Drunken Indian.
An Indian was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, to-day with being drunk and disorderly yesterday. His Worship imposed a fine of \$10.

Typhoon Warning.
The following telegram was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 9 a.m. to-day:—"Cyclone or typhoon E.S.E. of Naha, moving N.N.E. or N.E."

Miss Dione May.
The community at large will be pleased to hear that His Excellency the Officer-Administering the Government yesterday received a radiogram from Sir Henry May to the effect that Miss Dione May was improving slowly in health.

Snatching Charge.
On a charge of snatching gold necklaces from two women, a Chinese appeared before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning. Sargt. Murphy prosecuted and said that the complaint was not in Court. He then proceeded to relate the facts of the case and asked his Worship to remand the case. His Worship accordingly remanded the case till to-morrow.

A Junk in Distress.
Lau Man-ting, a seaman of a licensed salt junk, reports that at 6 p.m. on 14th inst., his junk with a cargo of salt, was bound from Kaitian to Hongkong, and when off Tai Shing, near Sam Mar, the masts were dismantled, the sails blown away and the vessel drifted on a rough and stormy sea for two days. It was picked up off the Nineties, a group of islands near Hongkong, and brought back. No lives were lost.

Opium Case.
A Chinese was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, with being in unlawful possession of 31 pounds of opium on board the s.s. Amakusa Maru. Revenue Officer Clarke prosecuted and said that yesterday morning at about 10 a.m., when a searcher was on duty, he went aboard the Amakusa Maru and saw the defendant standing near a basket. The searcher opened the basket and found the opium. His Worship remanded the case until to-morrow.

Dangerous Implements.
At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of dangerous implements, to wit, a knife and a long needle. Defendant pleaded not guilty and said he picked up the implements in the street. A Chinese detective said that yesterday morning, he was in Shanghai Street, in plain clothes, and he saw the defendant peeping into No. 112, Shanghai Street, and then proceeded to No. 118 Shanghai Street. Witness asked him what he was doing, and a search revealed the articles concealed around his waist. Witness admitted that he gripped the defendant's hand and as he resisted he blew his whistle. The defendant snatched the whistle and ran away towards the hillside and when near Nathan Road he fell. Witness chased him a few yards, and defendant again fell down. He was eventually arrested. His Worship sentenced the defendant to three months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

CHINESE POLITICS.

Southern Message to the Acting President.

The Canton Intelligence Bureau forwards us the following translation of a telegram sent to the Acting President Feng:—
We have received your telegram of the 6th instant. Your anxiety to avert trouble and your generosity in recommending an able man are highly appreciated by us.

It is now seven years since the establishment of the Republic. Monarchical despotism has disappeared and the political conception of the people has undergone a complete change. Upon what can the foundation of the country rely if there is no rule of law? While it is recognised that law alone can not rule without the right person to administer it, yet the administrator and the rule of law must go hand in hand and the latter must not be disregarded so as to facilitate the former. Furthermore, it is highly improper that in regard to the same law, certain provisions are obeyed because they are profitable while other provisions are disregarded because they are unprofitable. Thus it is the dispute whether there is to be republicanism or not, whether the Provisional Constitution is valid or not. That has been the cause for the successive disturbances during the last seven years. For instance, the recent Presidential Election in Peking was based on the Law for Presidential Election but the organ for the election was unconstitutional. It can be made clear in two words whether it is intended to abide by the Constitution or to follow self-convenience. The attempt is now being more pursuing self-convenience in reality under the veil of the Constitution, of concealing right and wrong in the heart while doing service to law with the lips. If a nation is to follow such policy there can be no good government whether in the past or present. With this constant apprehension in our minds, we have determined to make a firm stand regarding the fundamental laws of the land. As it concerns the foundation of the Nation we trust ourselves not to have been misdirected by pride or stubbornness.

Your assumption of the acting office was based on the Constitution. At the approaching expiration of your term of office you are advising us with constitutional words. We realise your difficult position, and good intentions, but we regret we can not comply with your request. It is true that the people are tired of internal strife and are anxious for peace as stated in your telegram. The inspiring of the sovereignty of our country and the increase of suffering of the people cease a deep distress in our hearts and we are not behind others in wishing for peace. But is this forcible election of a president by an illegal National Assembly, which thus makes the problem of settling the present situation more difficult than ever, in harmony with the wishes of those tired of strife and anxious for peace and is it the proper way to realise those wishes? We would ask you to seek an answer from the people of the country.

We, as members of the Military Government, have declared that we disregard the personal element but we lay stress on the question of legality. Tang-hai (Hsu Shi-chang's) prestige and venerableness are known to everybody. But since he is elected by an illegal organ we are not in a position to express any comment.

Lately Peking politics have been in a state of chaos and law and discipline have disappeared. Since your assumption of office was legal we hope that you will adhere to the Constitution at the beginning of your term of office so you will adhere to it at its termination.

We are speaking from the bottom of our hearts. We hope that this message will receive your favourable attention.—Tsun Chun-ban, Wu Ting-fang, Tang Chi-yao, Lu Yung-tung, Lin Pao-yi, Liu Hsien-t'ing, Tan Yung-ming, Mo Yung-hsien, Tan Yen-kai, Hsueh Keh-wu.

THE STRONG POINT.

Playing a Losing Game.

Captain R. F. W. Ross writes: Probably he looked younger than he really was. The solitary star on his shoulder-strap had lost none of its pristine lustre. His Sam Browne was yellow with the yellowness of the latest Gazette. But they had given him thirty men and a Lewis Gun, and orders to hang on at all costs.

His charge was a Keep—one of those strong points in the line which must be held till the last man drops, so that your attacking enemy, if he has won the initial advantage, may be checked while the men behind prepare for prolonged resistance and counter-attack.

The Boche had launched his main attack at dawn, and it was now nine o'clock. For four hours his drum-fire had beaten on the British line, smashing firebombs into nothingness, tracing grim mosaics of mud and blood on a front that was less country-side than thinly linked shell-holes. He had mixed gas and high explosive, he had sent over his 'Ram jare' in sufficient profusion to throw the seismographs of the world out of gear; he had filled the air with whizz-bangs and aerial torpedoes and all his vile machines or war. And now he was coming over himself.

Dim in the distance, showing faintly through the haze that might have been morning mist or the accumulated vapour of bursting shells, came the grey-green line. Someone who mattered had decreed that the main resistance should be made on the line of close support, and the front line companies had withdrawn to take up the new position. The Keep had come to its own. No matter what happened, no matter what force the Boche hurled against them, that youngster and his handful of men had to keep the enemy back while one man was left to work the Lewis Gun or to throw a bomb.

Reward—Oblivion.

In the bloodiest of hand-to-hand fighting there is an excitement which makes the game not an unpleasant one to play. The individual issue is in sufficient doubt—each man has his chance. But in a Keep the issue is never for a moment in doubt. In the end it must be overwhelmed. If, before that happens, it can hold up the enemy's advance for even a quarter of an hour, it has done its job well. After that its oblivion—with the bare chance of waking to consciousness in German hands.

The subaltern looked out at the advancing host, and thanked God that he could depend upon every one of his men. His Sergeant—a stiff-necked fellow who had been a hothead in the Merchant Service before he took to soldiering—was strolling round as unconcerned as though on parade, seeing that every man was in his appointed place. Just on his right, a Lance-Corporal was playing merrily on the oncoming Boche with his machine gun, and jinking with his number two as he fired.

The subaltern himself had been a little scared earlier on, not actually frightened, but momentarily prone to think of the people at home, and the many full years he had not lived. But now all that had gone. He found himself merely wondering whether that big Boche he could see in front of all the others would collect a bullet before he got to the trench.

"They've spotted us, sir," said the sergeant, at his elbow. He had seen that himself. A platoon of the enemy was working to each flank. A rifle-grenadier was getting to work on the Lewis gun. The subaltern ordered the gun's position to be changed. Its last shot, before it was dismounted, got the big German he was watching in the stomach, and he smiled grimly as the fellow curled up. That was one, at any rate, who would not get to the Keep.

"Gun correct," reported the sergeant, from the new position. The subaltern gave the order to fire. A sudden thought struck him. "Sergeant," he said, "did you send off that return of Mills Bombs to B. H. Q.?"

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Even hospital has its excitement. The following is from the letter of a soldier in a convalescent hospital, which is threatened with an "inspection." "There is a general 'wind-up' all over the hospital, and comical flights along the corridors, head-dresses streaming out, bewitching shoes twinkling in and out of the wards, charts flapping in the nurses' hands. Charwomen are sweeping here and there with an indefinite purpose and a furtive look, and the telephone bell sends a shock through the entire building. —, what about you? You must have your bandage off ready, and you must put your civilian boots in the locker, and your bed isn't tidy. Yes, sister, in a resigned voice, and the storm sweeps on. The bed certainly looks as though it had had a gale across it. Oh, Lord! Here they come again." Quite cheerful, you see!

Pig keeping on allotments and rabbit culture in the back yard have become a popular vogue in the working-class districts of the Midlands. The tame rabbit is admittedly one of the most prolific members of the live-stock fraternity, and the following alluring prospect is held out by the local authorities: "It is estimated that in twelve months the net result of multiplication from a pair of rabbits will be 240 progeny, and in five years there will be 1,800,000 descendants." A poster at the entrance to Birmingham allotments reads:—"Keep a pig and save the Nation's Bacon!"

The ambition of every man in trenchland is to possess a Primus stove. "Primus feeds" are now the fashion, and many tasty dishes appear on the menus at the feasts which occur nightly in the dug-outs of the stove devotees. In a certain vale in Picardy the bushes are laden with currants, and the woods abound with rabbits and pigeons. One merry Primus party sat down a few nights ago to stewed rabbit, roast wood pigeon, boiled chicken, jam roll, red currant and apple tart, and finished with cups of excellent coffee. There is no Food Controller in the battle zone, and rationing is unknown.

Sports in the battle zone follow a season table of their own. Although it is July, (writes a correspondent) and the sun's rays are fierce, hockey is the fashionable game of the moment of the men in France. Pick handles do duty as clubs, whilst anything from 9.2 shells to empty ration cases serve as goal posts. In a certain vale in Picardy the sight of weirdly armed men dashing about a field evidently annoyed a wandering Gotha, but even his badly aimed bombs were not allowed to interfere with the game. One of the bomb holes has been converted into a plunge bath for the players to revel in after the conclusion of matches.

It is claimed for Admiral von Hintz, who is likely to be Germany's new Foreign Secretary, that he actually set foot on these shores after the outbreak of war. He was in Mexico, mixing plots with diplomacy, when the storm burst, and German correspondents have gleefully recorded how he made his way to an American port, took ship to this country, and proceeded to Berlin through Holland. The Kaiser then selected him as Ambassador in Peking, and (so the story runs) he slipped through the naval cordon by playing the stowaway on a vessel from a neutral port. The narrative is probably untrue, but the fact that the Germans have found it worth while to record shows that they rejoice in his alibi. He has enough plots to his credit to satisfy even the ultra Pan-Germans.

The sergeant did not answer. He was lying flat on his back, a fainting fit had seized him. The subaltern stood up, his number two in his hand. He was wondering if B. Coy. was in position behind him yet. The grey-green line swept over the remains of the last day's entanglement.

OLD MAN ROBBED.

Money Stolen from his Girdle.

Three Chinese were charged at the Police Court to-day with stealing \$30 from an old man in Temple Street, Yau-mat, by using violence. The first and second defendants entered a plea of guilty but stated that the girdle contained only \$9.

Sergeant Murphy applied for a week's remand. He stated that the first defendant was in the habit of visiting a blacksmith's shop in Temple Street, where the complainant was living, and there he learned from the foks that he frequently carried money in a girdle. The first defendant, knowing that the complainant was a pedestrian, asked the second and third defendants to assist him to perform the snatching. On the night in question, while the complainant was returning home after listening to a story-teller, he was followed by the first and second defendants for a distance of ten yards, from Temple Street. The second defendant held the complainant with both hands round his waist while the first defendant snatched from his person a canvas girdle which contained the money. The defendants escaped. On the night of the 20th inst., the first defendant was arrested on board a Canton steamer and as a result of his statement the second defendant was arrested in Canton Road. On the following day, the first defendant volunteered to accompany the Police in search of the third defendant and succeeded in effecting his arrest near the Police Station. At an identification parade held by Mr. T. H. King, at the Yau-mat Police Station, the second and third defendants were not identified.

The case was adjourned until next Monday.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

Civil Governor Dismissed.

A notice has been issued by the Tachun to the effect that in compliance with the resolution of the Military Government, Li Ia Hon, the Civil Governor and Defence Commissioner, of Shui Hing, is requested to leave the two posts and all other offices, so that he may have his sickness successfully treated; and Commander Wong Chak is appointed as acting Civil Governor of Canton. It is interesting to note that Li Ia Hon has persistently refused the request to come to Canton for several months, on the pretext of sickness.

A number of M. P.s have jointly written to the Tachun saying that according to Article 40 the dismissal and appointment of a Civil Governor is outside the scope of the Military Government.

Amoy Captured.

An official report from the east states that Amoy has been captured and that Li Han-ki, the Tachun of Foochow, has fled in the cruiser Ying Sei.

The Presidential Election.

The two Houses have decided to hold a general meeting on the 24th inst. to discuss the Presidential election.

A Union Society has been created by the King Wai troops, and Li Ia Hon or Li Fook Lam will be appointed as President.

A Legal Point.

At the Police Court to-day, two boat people were charged on remand with receiving \$300 worth of scrap iron belonging to the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., which they knew to have been stolen. Mr. P. W. Goldring appeared on behalf of the defendants and asked the Magistrate to fix a date for trial. He said the defence was that the clients were hired by the people of the lighter who had been convicted and he did not know whether that constituted receiving. He admitted that the iron was found on the boat. The case was adjourned until Wednesday.

CHARGED ON TEN COUNTS.

Alleged Extraction of Cheques from Letters.

A Chinese was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. B. Wood, on ten counts, that on diverse dates, he, being instructed by the Tai Fu Cheong, went to the Post Office to deliver of four registered letters, opened them and extracted the cheques enclosed. He is also alleged to have endorsed the cheques, cashed them and used the money for his own purposes.

Inspector J. J. Watt prosecuted, and, in outlining the case, said that defendant was employed by the above shop, and it was part of his duties to go to the Post Office and take delivery of registered letters. On various dates there were four letters from Mexico, California and other parts of America addressed to the shop, and defendant took delivery of these letters and opened them, extracting the cheques contained therein. Three of the letters contained the cheques, but the fourth contained no cheque; he kept the letter in his own box. The defendant then cashed the various cheques which were for \$55, \$125 and \$100 respectively. The shop manager grew suspicious, as the defendant was having a high time and living grandly, and they called in the Police. On searching his box, they found the letters, and the Police subsequently got the cheques from the various banks.

His Worship read out the charges to the defendant and explained that he would be committed to the Criminal Session, and did not wish him to make any statements.

After the charges had been read out, His Worship remanded the case until Wednesday afternoon.

THE TREMBLING HAND.

A sign that your Nerves are in Trouble and your General Health Low.

If your hand, your thumb or foot trembles when you try to hold it still, if your writing is shaky, if you have tremors of your lips or chin, your nerves need strengthening.

Unless something is done you may easily become the victim of neuralgia, sciatica, neurasthenia, partial paralysis or any of the severe nervous disorders.

There is no tonic for the nerves that is not a tonic for every other part of the body. There is no form of debility that does not rob the nerves of nourishment. The remedy therefore for nervous breakdown is a tonic that will build up the general health, revitalize the blood and enable it to carry to the starved nerves the elements they need.

To build up the blood and nerves there is one remedy that has been a household word for a generation, Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people. They tone up the entire system, make the blood rich and red, increase the appetite, put colour in the cheeks and lips, and drive away that unnatural tired feeling. Plenty of fresh air and a simple diet will do the rest. Start Dr. Williams' pink pills to-day. They are obtainable from chemists everywhere, also one bottle for \$1.50, six for \$8/-, direct from the China Offices of the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

Free.—A useful little Health Guide will be sent free to any reader in response to a postcard request to the above address.

A Clan Fight.

Four Hakkas and two Hoklos were charged at the Magistracy this morning, before Mr. J. B. Wood, with being engaged in a clan fight at Yau-mat. Sgt. Murphy prosecuted, and said he would not have brought up the case but for the fact that Mr. T. H. King, A. S. P., instructed him to carry on the prosecution, as these clan fights were becoming too common, and he wished a stop to be put to them. His Worship remanded the case until tomorrow.

CHEER UP! ADVERTISE

Don't make bad worse by dropping out of sight.

DOLLAR DIRECTORY.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 5th prox. both days inclusive.

Warrants for the Interim Dividend can be obtained at the Office of the Company, 2, Queen's Buildings on and after MONDAY 7th October, 1918.

By Order of the Board,
R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 23rd September, 1918.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

s.s. "SHINYO MARU."

From SAN FRANCISCO VIA HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, AND MANILA.

The above named steamer having arrived, consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery from along-side.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 25th September, 1918, at 5 P.M., will be landed at consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all cargo remaining undelivered on 29th September, 1918, at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claim will be recognised after the goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into the Company's Godowns, where they will be examined on 28th September, 1918, at 10 A.M.

No Claim will be recognised if filed after the 5th October, 1918.

T. DAIGO,
Manager.
Hongkong, 23rd September, 1918.

THE DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE Steamship

"MELVILLE DOLLAR"

having arrived from Vancouver on September, 21st consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. and stored at consignees' risk.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the godown, where they will be examined on September, 25th, 1918, at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after September 30th, 1918, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their bills of lading for counter-signature.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COY.
Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd September, 1918.

Buckingham Palace Vegetables.

By direction of the King the flower-beds at Buckingham Palace were converted some time ago into vegetable gardens. The crop of white turnips, grown in the beds, was ready for picking yesterday, and some of the vegetables were sent to King George's Hospital in Stamford Street for the use of the patients. The King intends from time to time to send similar gifts to this and kindred institutions.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

There is no substitute for any Dairy Product

FRESH MILK

is both Food and Drink.

Children must have it—adults should have it

FRESH CREAM

is concentrated food.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.



"GOLD SEAL"



CONGOLEUM

FLOOR COVERING AND ART RUGS.

Waterproof, Sanitary, Durable.

Guaranteed to outwear printed linoleum under equal wearing conditions.

For prices & particulars apply to:

THE PACIFIC TRADING CO.
34, Queen's Road Central,
Telephone 2319.
Sole Agents for South China

STRANDED IN ARCADY

is one of the most delightful plays

ever thrown upon the screen.

Its appeal is a double one:—

The charm of a beautiful and plucky woman

who is also a clever actress

is deftly blended with

the glamour of the great Out-doors.

In the "Mark of Cain"

the exigencies of the story

did not permit of the full display

of Mrs. Vernon Castle's abilities;

you will not have the same

complaint to make concerning

STRANDED IN ARCADY.



BELT'S

WHITE CANYAS WASHING BELTS

comfortable and durable

\$1.00 Each.

COLOURED LEATHER BELTS

Black, Tan and Grey.

\$2.50 Each.

ALL LENGTHS IN STOCK, 30 TO 46 INCHES.

MACKINTOSH

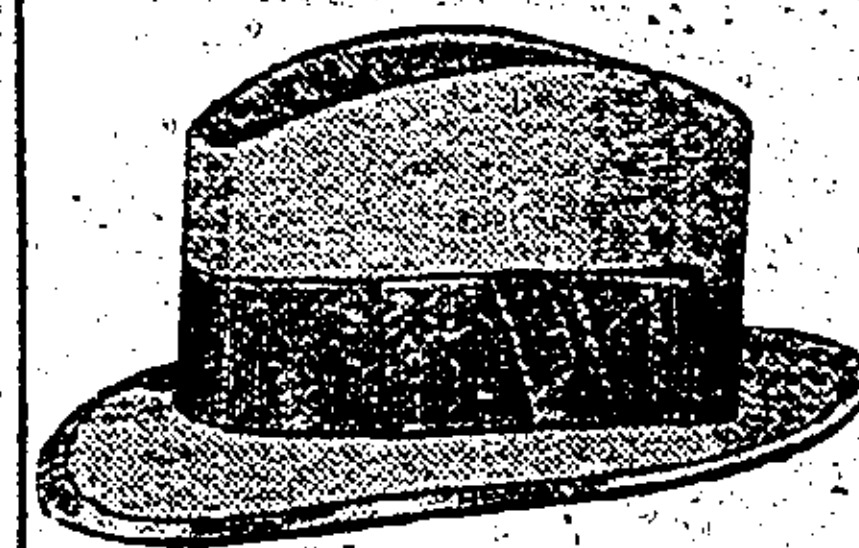
A CO. LTD.

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS.

16, DES VOEUX ROAD.

TELEPHONE NO. 139.

Wm. **Powell** Ltd.
TELEPHONE 346



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NEW STOCK OF
FELT HATS.

NEGLIGES
IN ALL THE NEWEST
MATERIALS & SHAPES

MADE BY

GLYN & CO.

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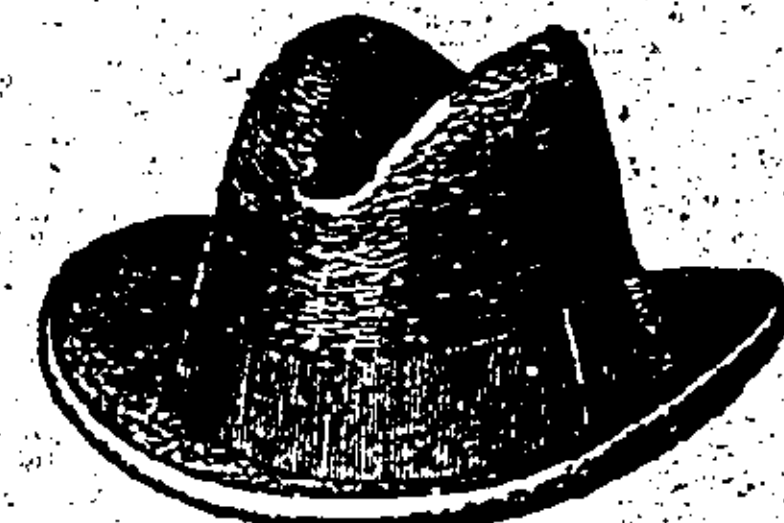
SINGLE & DOUBLE

TERAIS AND

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IN THE

LATEST STYLES.



COLUMBIA GRAMOPHONE



A perfect and
complete instrument
of Music at an
exceptionally
MODERATE PRICE



THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

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TEL. 1322

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OF
HOME BOTTLED GUINNESS' STOUT
ON THE MARKET

T. B. HALL & CO. LTD.



TRADE MARK.

THE DOORS HEAD BRAND

OF

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THIS FAMOUS BRAND OF STOUT

IS RECOGNISED BY ALL CONNOISSEURS
AS A STANDARD OF QUALITY
AND PURITY.

SOLE AGENTS

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WINE MERCHANTS

Tel. No. 135, 6, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

VESSELS despatched to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON & BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG,
COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,
BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

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COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS,
FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:—P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.P. L. Knight,
Acting Superintendent.CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES LIMITEDPACIFIC SERVICE
CANADA, UNITED STATES
AND EUROPE

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

— SAILING ON OR ABOUT —

Monteagle	5th Oct.	Empress of Japan	1st Jan.
Empress of Japan	6th Nov.	Key West	— Feb.
Key West	30th Nov.	Empress of Japan	—
Monteagle	11th Dec.	Key West	—

* FREIGHT SERVICE ONLY.

Regular Mail, Passenger and Freight Services.
Excellent Accommodation. Moderate Rates.

For particulars regarding passage fares, sailing times and provisions of accommodation, also for freight rates and through bills of lading, apply to the General Agent, Passenger Department, Room 752, P. O. S. N. Co., Ltd., Hongkong.

For freight rates and through bills of lading, apply to the General Agent, Freight Department, Room 752, P. O. S. N. Co., Ltd., Hongkong.

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Regular Service Between
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EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917.PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA,"
14,000 tons each.Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE "SUNSHINE BELT."

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

"VENEZUELA"	Oct. 9th.
"ECUADOR"	Nov. 6th.
"COLOMBIA"	Dec. 4th.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed. Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to—

ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
Telephone No. 44.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

Sailings from Hongkong subject to alteration.

Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Shidzuka Maru T. 12,350	WED. 9th Oct. at 11 a.m.
	Kaga Maru T. 12,307	WED. 30th Oct. at 11 a.m.
	Aki Maru T. 12,307	SATUR. 19th Oct. at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Tango Maru T. 13,760	
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	Shwah-wu T. 8,500	SATURDAY, 28th Sept.

LONDON OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES. THURSDAY IS. TOWNVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, ADELAIDE, OCEAN LINER, TOKYO, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO AND PANAMA CANAL, MALACCA, SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON.

For date of sailing apply at the Company's Office.

HONGKONG-VICTORIA, B.C.-SEATTLE VIA MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU AND YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Sewa Maru," "Kashima Maru," and "Katori Maru," each of over 10,000 tons displacement.

Next sailings from Hongkong:

* Katori Maru	SUN. 20th Oct. at 11 a.m.
* Suwa Maru	THURS. 14th Nov. at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	2nd Oct.
KOREA MARU	20,000	31st Oct.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	15th Nov.
TENYO MARU	22,000	23rd Nov.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, AICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong.
ANYO MARU	18,500	25th September.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	5th November.
KIYO MARU	17,200	9th January.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

T. DAICO, Manager.
KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE
OF THE
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.Monthly Service between
MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.
Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.
Subject to change without Notice.
Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY. The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to—
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Hongkong, York Buildings. Managing Agents.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.
"NANKING" "CHINA"
(15,000 tons, American Registry) (10,000 tons, American Registry)
SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
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VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.
"NANKING" "CHINA"
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AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

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JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
General Agentsor to REISS & Co., Canton
Hongkong, Jan. 1, 1917.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
NEWCHWANG	Hwah Kuei	24th Sept. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	24th Sept. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Suiyang	27th Sept. at d'light.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong Sept. 23, 1918.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Nias	San Fco. Jap.	in port	25th Sept.	Java
Timanook	Chingwantao	30th Sept.	1st Oct.	Java
Tjiuwong	Kobe & Moji	25th Sept.	27th Oct.	Macassar
Tjikini	Amoy	25th Sept.	29th Oct.	Batavia

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
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DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW AND RETURN.
(Occupying 10 to 15 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haitan	A. E. Hodgins	TUES. 24th Sept. at 1 p.m.
Haiphong	J. W. Evans	FRI. 27th Sept. at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to
Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI via F'chow Wosang	Tues. 24th Sept.	at d'light.
HAIPHONG	Tues. 24th Sept.	at 7 a.m.
MANILA	Fri. 27th Sept.	at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Tues. 1st Oct.	at noon.
MANILA	Fri. 4th Oct.	at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "CHANDLER" and "HIT" calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carries a fully qualified surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Southern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessel with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hanoi when convenient.

BORNEO LINE.—Open sailing on month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having space for accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Khat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Duns. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

BANKERS AND FORWARDERS.

ESTABLISHED—1841.

HEAD OFFICE—65 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

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Branches & Agencies—throughout the world.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

Sales and Charter Reports.

The Okada Kisen Kaisha, sold its property Nanto Maru, 987 tons gross, to the Hakodate K. K. at ¥480 per ton d.w. Her delivery took place last month. A new boat of 2,100 ton class, which is in course of construction at the Arisawa yard, has been contracted to be sold to the Nippon Steel Pipe Manufacturing Co. at ¥660 deliverable in October next. The Yamashita Kisen Kaisha has arranged to charter the s.s. Yoro Maru No. 2,350 tons, at ¥36 per ton d.w. for six months. She is to work east of Rangoon on delivery to her charterer within the current month.

Singapore's Wooden Ships.

There will shortly be launched at Tanjong Rhu the first of two wooden steamships built by the Anglo-Chinese Steamship Company to the plans of, and under the personal supervision of, the manager for the Company, Mr. Graham Hutchison. A good deal has been written at one time or another as to the possibilities of wooden shipbuilding in the East and a certain number of small coasting boats has actually been put on the water at Indian and Burmese ports, but nothing comparable to these ships built at Tanjong Rhu has previously been attempted or completed. The venture has been made with the idea of showing that a real service to Imperial interests can probably be done in the matter of this type of shipbuilding, and the promoters and the manager have had very great initial difficulties to meet and overcome. Primarily the chief obstacle was that when the vessels were conceived there was no shipyard in which to build them. A piece of vacant ground was acquired at Tanjong Rhu and on this the venturers had not merely to construct their ships but to lay out the yard in which they were to be built. The work done; if for this reason alone would be noteworthy since all the equipment and plant had to be gathered first, but in addition there have been time to time been serious delays in getting plant and materials from America. All these problems have however been successfully solved and it is hoped that this month the proof of this will be found when the first of the two ships will be launched. The vessels are stoutly built and are intended to meet the requirements of the Straits and China trade and there is little doubt they will prove entirely successful, whilst they will deal with cargo to an extent which must help to relieve the strain on steamship space for Imperial purposes. The particulars of the vessels are roughly as follows:—Principal Dimensions—Length B.P. 238 feet, Breadth moulded 42 feet, Depth in Hold 22 feet, Deadweight at load draft about 2,400 tons. The vessels are built to Lloyd's highest class for wood ships, A 1 for 12 years, the external planking being of teak-wood throughout with framing of hardwood. The propelling machinery arranged amidships consists of two sets of powerful Crandall motors giving a speed of 10 knots with a fuel tank capacity of 20 tons, whilst a vertical donkey boiler installed on deck at fore end of vessel is capable of supplying steam to the six cargo winches working three hatches. Accommodation is provided for over 300 third class passengers on the main deck off. The first class passenger accommodation is situated under the bridge deck amidships, with space for 20 passengers in large state rooms, special attention having been paid to ventilation, whilst the dining-saloon is at the fore-end under the bridge deck. The sanitary arrangements are of the most modern description, both for the first and third class and passengers and crew. The officers and engineers are accommodated in large rooms under the bridge deck on the starboard side, the Officers' mess room being situated on the bridge deck. A centre house under flying bridge is fitted out for the Captain and Chart room. The crew accommodation is arranged forward under the forecastle deck. The cargo gear consists of double beam cranes forward and aft with central derrick for signalling purposes, the two derricks working each hatch way having steel wire cargo gear and patent cargo blocks. The combined steam and wind steering gear is placed in a house on the bridge deck at the fore end with the auxiliary gear at the midship house and the windlass on the forecastle.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE FIGHTING IN FRANCE.

Strong Local Attacks.

London, Sept. 20.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: The Scots completed the capture of Moeuvres this morning overcoming the resistance of a party of the enemy who were still holding out in the village. The enemy delivered a strong local attack north-westward of Hulluch this morning, after a heavy bombardment. We completely repulsed the attack, prisoners a number. English troops carried out a successful minor operation this morning north-westward of La Bassee and advanced the line on a frontage of two and a half miles as far as the village of Rue-de-Marais and La Tourelle, and prisoners over a hundred. They beat off a counter-attack after sharp fighting.

Clouds and strong wind interfered with air-work on the 18th. We dropped five-and-a-half tons on various targets, brought down two and drove down two. No British machine is missing. Night-flying was impossible.

French and German Reports.

London, Sept. 21.
A French communiqué reports: We advanced eastwards of Essegny-le-Grand, also on the Momy farm plateau. We captured prisoners. There is heavy artillery in the region of St. Quentin.

A wireless German official message says: Southward of the Somme we withdrew our advanced troops, thus evacuating Essegny-le-Grand. The enemy gained a footing in the high ridges westward of Jouy.

Valiant Scots.

London, Sept. 21.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: On the occasion of the hostile attack on Moeuvres on Sept. 19, a corporal and six men of the 15th Battalion of Highland Light Infantry Fifty-second Division, forming the garrison of one of our posts just north of the village, was surrounded and believed to have been captured. During the two days in which the Germans were in occupation of Moeuvres this party maintained their position with great gallantry and inflicted many casualties on the enemy. On the night 18th-19th instant when Moeuvres was retaken by us, the whole party regained their unit without loss. Yesterday afternoon fresh attacks on our posts northwards of Moeuvres were repulsed. In the evening the enemy heavily bombarded our positions in the neighbourhood of Ganche Wood and succeeded in pressing back slightly one of our advanced posts northward of the wood. All night the enemy made repeated and determined attempts with flamethrowers and bombs to drive in our positions in this locality. All these attacks were repulsed after hard fighting. At night our line was advanced slightly north-westward of Belegueux. This morning fighting recommenced in the sector eastward of Epheux. We improved our positions slightly last night westward of Messines, capturing a German strong point. We progressed south-eastward of Ypres.

French Capture Benay.

London, Sept. 21.
A French communiqué states: At night-time our troops operating in the region of St. Quentin captured Benay and progressed northward thereon. We repulsed an enemy counter-attack against Castles. Both armies were active in the region of the plateau northward of the Aisne. In Lorraine two German attempts against posts toward Arracourt and Auverville were repulsed.

A Heroic Stand.

London, Sept. 22.
Reuter's correspondent's morning despatch from Headquarters features the heroic two days' stand at Moeuvres of a Corporal and six men of the Highland Light Infantry mentioned by Sir Douglas Haig. The incident is comparable with the fight at Rorke's Drift. The gallant Scotties were rather weak and tired when rescued, but were able to lustily respond to the tumultuous cheering of their comrades. A regular cordon of corpses around the post told how fiercely they were assailed. They were practically shelterless and ceaseless vigilance was necessary to prevent the Germans attaining bombing distance. Although they knew they were right in the midst of the foe they did not despair. Their only concern was whether their ammunition would hold out. In any event they had determined not to surrender, but when it became impossible to hold the post they meant to make a sortie to try and reach the British outposts.

THE BALKAN SUCCESSES.

Bulgars Evacuate the Cerna.

London, Sept. 20.
A Serbian communiqué reports: Our advance continues. We have passed the line Blatet-Tchemeske-Bolashnitza. The enemy has evacuated the Cerna River. We are crossing to the left bank. The Bulgarians are burning stores. Our prisoners exceed five thousand. An additional ten guns have been captured, mostly heavy; also quantities of material. Several villages have been captured.

More Details of Progress.

London, Sept. 21.
A French communiqué reports: Despite lively resistance the offensive between the Cerna and Vardar progressed on the 19th; the Allied cavalry reached the region of Poloko. The Serbians reached the left bank of the Cerna in the region of Dunje and progressed towards Konopiste, across most difficult ground separating Belashnitza from Beshava. Franco-Greeks carried the villages of Tushine and Monte at the foot of Derna. We have captured a total of ninety guns. The Anglo-Greek offensive in the region of Doiran is progressing despite most violent counter-attacks.

A Serbian official message dated Sept. 20, states: Our advance north in one day was more than fifteen kilometres. Our infantry have passed the line Krnievo-Stragovo-Dragojel-Polochko. Our cavalry are north of this line. More than ten villages were liberated in one day. In the bend of Cerna we have taken the village of Godiya. Our aviators are unceasing in bombing the retreating enemy. Great numbers of prisoners have been taken. Soldiers of New Serbia, who have been forced to enlist in the Bulgarian Army are discarding their arms and transferring to our side.

PRESIDENT WILSON SPEAKS OUT.

London, Sept. 21.
The "Nation's" Washington correspondent says that President Wilson in addressing Allied Diplomats and American politicians lengthily explained his peace views. It was essential to cut short this new attempt at pacific propaganda. "We must have absolute victory and no negotiations are admissible. Even if Austria is prepared to immediately accept the fourteen peace points I formulated the fact remains that as we cannot trust our enemies' word we must have something beyond a verbal promise. It must be made impossible for them to break it."

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

FRENCH TRANSPORT TORPEDOED.

Paris, Sept. 21.
The steamer *Amiral Charner*, transporting horses and material from Bizerte to Malta, was torpedoed and sunk on September 13th. Of 174 aboard six perished.

ALLIED SUCCESS IN NORTH RUSSIA.

London, Sept. 21.
A British North Russia official message states: A successful operation by Naval units and Allied troops from 1st to 17th September was carried out on the Dwina River, resulting in the sinking of two enemy ships and the capture of three guns, and infliction of heavy losses.

DUTCH FOOD PROBLEM.

The Hague, Sept. 21.
It is reported that export of all foodstuffs and everything connected with the Dutch food supply has been stopped.

NEW GERMAN NAVAL SECRETARY.

Amsterdam, Sept. 21.
It is announced in Berlin that Vice-Admiral Behncke has been appointed to succeed Admiral von Capelle as Secretary to the Admiralty, who has been granted leave.

The "Berliner Tageblatt," reviewing Admiral Behncke's career, recalls an interview he granted to the American Naval Attaché at the beginning of 1915 when he declared that the U-boat war must be conducted with due regard to neutral ships and international law and the human lives aboard merchant ships, whether neutral or enemy.

AUSTRIAN GOODS FOR HOLLAND.

Amsterdam, Sept. 21.
A Vienna message to the Dutch press states that negotiations are proceeding favourably between Holland and Austria, whereby the latter will supply 5,000 tons of petroleum and large quantities of sugar and Holland will give trade credit in guilders.

IRISH RECRUITING.

London, Sept. 21.
It is officially announced that the recruiting period in Ireland is extended from October 1st to October 15th. Should recruiting fail and conscription become necessary, the preliminary steps to enforce conscription can only be taken when Parliament is sitting. Therefore they cannot be taken before October 15th.

A CHANGED CITY.

Scene of Slovak Executions.

Maramoros-Sziget, the scene of recent wholesale military executions by Austrian army officers, is the subject of a war geography bulletin issued by the National Geographic Society.

The Hungarian city of Maramoros-Sziget (pronounced Maramoros-Sigget), where 150 Czech-Slovak officers and 500 men are reported to have been shot for mutiny, is the capital of the county of Maramoros, in the north-east section of the kingdom.

Nestling at the foothills of the Carpathians, at the influx of the Tisza with the River Theiss, this mountain city is one of the most picturesque in the Dual Monarchy. At its annual fairs before the war, the Ruthenians, Romanians, Magyars, Gypsies, Slovaks and Armenians in their native costumes made a kaleidoscope of colours.

A Former Haunt of Tourists' sportsmen were accustomed to making Maramoros-Sziget their headquarters when hunting for bear, lynx, chamois, and marmoset in the wooded environs. In fact, one of the profitable industries of the town was the supplying of tourists with horses and equipment for their hunting jaunts.

Tourists in this section of Hungary never failed to visit the famous salt mines of the region, one of the most interesting being the Franciscus Mine, 4½ miles from the town. At the Apafy Mine, 13 miles distant, there is a great salt lake having a depth of 300 feet in some places. This was a favorite resort for Sunday excursionists in the days of peace.

The River Theiss, which rises in the mountains above Maramoros-Sziget, is next to the Danube, the most important waterway of the Dual Monarchy. From its source to its confluence with the Danube is a distance of only 340 miles in an air line, but its meandering length is nearly 900 miles.

The wooded slopes of the Carpathians make lumbering a profitable industry for the natives of this section of Hungary.

The Hungs in China.

There are indications locally, says the P. & T. Times, that the Chinese authorities are making real preparations at the internment camp for the early reception of certain troublesome Hungs who have been selected for the honor.

BROKER'S TIME.

Not So Valuable as It Seems.

Anyone who has seen brokers dashing along The Bund, knows, or at least presumes, that their time is valuable, says the N. C. Daily News, but, according to an observation made from the bench of the Mixed Court at Shanghai, by Mr. Byrne, British Assessor, it is really not so valuable as most people think.

It was a case involving one electric light bulb valued at 50 Mexican cents, the property of Mr. G. E. Tucker, who lives at 5 Peking Road. On the previous Saturday, a Chinese postman, having entered the building to deliver a letter, availed himself of the opportunity to "feloniously steal, take, and carry away" the bulb, only he did not carry it away, for the watchman saw and nabbed him.

The postman, who was on trial before Mr. Byrne, said in defence that he had broken a bulb belonging to a friend and had to replace it, so he took one from Mr. Tucker's hallway.

When the case opened, a letter was handed up with the announcement that it was from Mr. Tucker. "We don't take letters from brokers," said the Assessor. "Their time may be very valuable, but not one-tenth as valuable as that of this Court."

The postman was sentenced to serve two weeks. If Mr. Tucker wishes to get his bulb back he may have it by applying at Central Police Station, where it is being held safely by order of the Court.

A Special Film.

"Apart from the fact that 'Stranded in Arcady,' which is to be shown at the Victoria Theatre to-night, is a wonderful piece of work from the point of view of the engaging story it depicts and the glorious scenery which is added to it, there is added appreciation because that popular actress, Mrs. Vernon Castle, is taking the chief part."

Not long ago the Victoria gave us "The Mark of Cain," in which Mrs. Vernon Castle took a part, not a large one admittedly, but one which gave ample evidence that she is all that has been claimed for her—a charming and versatile actress. Now we are to have her in "Stranded in Arcady," and we have no hesitation in recommending our readers to grasp the opportunity of seeing this picture, which is a masterpiece. There should be large houses at the Victoria.

THE MODERN WORKSHOP.

How the War has Changed It.

A correspondent writing to the *Journal of Commerce* says:—If you passed it on your bicycle you would never imagine it was a factory. If you guessed you would probably say:—"Technical School." Built since the war in the heart of an agricultural district, it seems far from industry; farther yet from the war. Strips of fields, gray, quiet country roads, peaceful farmsteads, chirrupings of birds and the indolent sigh of the wind are all about it. It is a ruddy, glowing picture in the sunlight. The workshops themselves are the airiest I know, the nearest approach to being in the open air that I ever experienced. The women come of farming stock, and have brought their red cheeks and fresh complexions from the farm to the factory. Very shy were they of the whirling wheels in the beginning. There was none of that inherited mechanical skill that the child born of textile workers soon manifests. The change from cow milking to lathe minding was too great to be easily made. So they started on hand lathes—just one or two of them—and as they saw their hats were no more than a bruised finger or so they shifted to the power driven lathes. In that way they were won over. At lunch time you may see them scurrying down the yard to the bicycle shed, and riding off to the farms for dinner. Not all, though; very many use the canteen, and indeed some—who lodge in the neighbourhood—find the food so good and cheap that they have all their meals there. One was not surprised to find that this factory held a record—out of 20,000 shell only seven were rejected. At another works there are lathes being used that are over half a century old, and which were recovered from the scrap heap. The manager said to me, "We have done with lathes what the Army has done with men. These oldsters who thought their part in life was played are doing their most important life's work."

Smoking Allowed. In many of the factories you may find the men smoking, their eyes on their jobs, their pipes gripped hard in their teeth, the smoke spurting from their lips. It helps the job on, I was told, and although it is a war innovation it is doubtful whether it will ever stop. But, of course, the great revolution of the shops has been in their employment of women. The workers of 1915 are the enthusiasts of to-day. A firm which originally employed only 833 women now does work for 2,087; at another factory their numbers have grown from 45 to 2,000. Their employment has been part of the dilution scheme, and the output has increased as a consequence.

Folk have been saying, "The women are splendid" for a year or more. They cannot say it often enough. I walked round a bend watching girls paint shells. "How many to-day, Alice?" asked the manager, of a girl painter. "A hundred and forty-six," was the smiling reply. As we walked away, he said, "Do you know, three months ago they were doing only eighty an hour, and we thought that was capital. They get just the same pay now. Sheer patriotism—nothing else makes them do it. When we've been hard pressed I have said to them, 'Come along, girls, back up! We're in a bit of a fix,' and they have responded magnificently. 'I tell you,' he said, 'they're the most wonderful workers in the world.'"

Making Bullets. I have seen them, men and women, tens of thousands of them, in various factories toiling with an enduring patience and attention that is past all praise. They are making, let me say, armament, piercing bullets on an automatic lathe. The thin bar of hard steel comes forward, is seized by the tools, and under a stream of scorching lubricant the job begins. The atmosphere is full of a dull, insistent, unceasing roar. You watch the steel taking shape. The woman operator watches, too. The steel is spinning, and each turn sees it become a little more like its ultimate self. The chance is great that you can see it at the moment of its birth.

perceive it. At last the change is complete; the spinning goes on; suddenly the biting off of the inch of steel is done, and the bullet falls through the machine into a tray below. The operator picks it up, examines the point, and passes a gauge over it; right; drops the bullet, and looks to the new one, spinning, spinning. Hour after hour she goes on, day after day, week after week putting her heart and soul into little slim bullets, expressing her personality in turning inches of steel into weapons of war.

Women's Wonderful Work. The job is not more wonderful than thousands of other jobs; the women are not more wonderful than hundreds of thousands of other women or men. But she is wonderful all the same. If you expressed astonishment at her she would probably say, "It's only like knitting stockings," just as one woman handling heavy shells in Liverpool said, in her laconic way, when asked, "if they were not too heavy for her?" "No heavier than a baby."

Next there is the first aid room. Most factories have one these days. No longer is it necessary for man to extract bits of metal from each other's eyes—with knife blades, as I have seen them do. Now, a uniformed nurse, skilled, efficient, reassuring, does the job. Instruments, bandages, hot and cold water, dressings, medicines are ready to hand. There is, too, the adjoining room with easy chairs, and the camp bed where the faint worker may rest a little and recover.

And finally, in many factories there are the practical "schools" on the premises, where the boys between 14 and 16 are taught one day a week something of the theory and more advanced parts of their job. They get paid for that "schooling." I watched some of them working to drawing like the skilled men do in the shops, except that the boys worked in wood instead of metal. In one works the twenty best lads are picked out every year to attend a special school at the nearest university.

OBSOLETE SEA TERMS.

The Old Order Changeth.

Probably nothing has so clearly marked the great change in seafaring life wrought in the last forty years by the general substitution of steam for sails as motive power as the passing into desuetude of sea terms and things nautical once as familiar to seamen as the household words and chores of their boyhood days.

There is the good old "carriack bend," formerly one of the most common bends in use on board of a ship, but almost unknown to the present generation of seamen. What passes nowadays for a carriack bend—or rather a "double carriack bend"—is really what the old-timers were wont to call a "true-love knot." It resembles a carriack bend somewhat, but the real reason for its survival is probably to be found in the fact that it forms the first tack of a "diamond knot on the bight," a knot much affected by the blue-jackets in the navy as an embellishment of knife lanyards and similar nautical gear.

And who in this day and generation would, without a diagram, find any humour in "Flemish accounts," or in paying for something "with the top-sail sheet?"

Then there were "Spanish for," "Spanish batten," "Spanish windlass," "French shroud-knot," "French fave," "Irish pennant," "Irish reef," "Scotchman," "Jew's-harp," and what not.

And where is the young sailor-man to-day who can pass a gammoning lashing or make a studding-sail balyard bend, or knows anything about jewel blocks or span blocks? asks the *Coast Seaman's Journal*.

The above are just a few samples picked at random from among the hundreds, perhaps thousands, of nautical things and terms which have been relegated by steam to the scrap-heap of forgotten sea lore. In fact, a "Dictionary of Obsolete and Obsolescent Sea Terms and Customs," embracing the clipper ships era, would make quite a sizable volume.

The Sargeant Interpreter then deposed that after duly cautioning the defendant he took down his statement, which stated that two men prompted him to do this deed, and he was very poor. Sergt. Pitt gave evidence to the effect that he was on duty in the charge room on the day in question when he saw the defendant being brought in by Mr. Xavier's coolie and his son. The defendant was feeling his pockets so he (witness) searched the defendant and found the pepper and gag. Witness then handed him over to the Detective Department.

Further evidence was called, and the case is proceeding.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.

The Recent MacDonnell Road Incident.

A Chinese was charged at the Police Court this afternoon; before Mr. J. R. Wood, with attempted robbery at No. 16 MacDonnell Road.

Sergt. Pitt prosecuted and in giving the facts of the case said that on September 12, at about 12.30 p.m., the defendant knocked at the back door of No. 16, MacDonnell Road, and said he had a letter to deliver to the master of the house. An amah opened the door, whereupon he caught hold of her and seized her by the throat. The amah got frightened and shouted—"Save Life, when one of the sons of Mr. Xavier came on the scene and chased the man, who was eventually arrested. There were five or six other men concerned. They were waiting outside, as it was supposed to be pre-arranged that if the defendant gained admittance to the house the other men were to come in. At the station the man was feeling his pockets, so Sergt. Pitt searched him and found a gag, which had been used, and a package of pepper.

F. A. Xavier, a University student, said that he was living in No. 16, MacDonnell. On September 13, he was in the ground floor of his house, when he heard shouts. The shouts came from an amah who was not employed by his family, but was visiting an amah there. She happened to be in the cook-room, which was slightly raised above the ground floor. He chased the defendant, who was coming from upstairs. The defendant was eventually arrested on a patch leading to Bowen Road. He saw two men running in front of the defendant. When arrested, the defendant offered no resistance, and said he was not the man wanted. After some yards had been covered witness released his hold of the defendant, who ran away. He again chased the defendant and arrested him, when defendant had covered about 15 yards. When brought back, the amah identified him as the man who had attacked her. He told his brother and coolie to bring the defendant to the Station and he afterwards went to the Station himself.

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THE HEAVY RAINS.

Reports of Damage.

The recent heavy rains have caused a number of small subsideences and some minor damage in the Colony. The police supply the following reports:—

A road at Shatin Gap, near Po Kin village, is partly washed away. The main road at Sai King is also washed away.

A piece of brick wall closing the arch of the second floor of a party wall at 77, Shungtai Street has collapsed and fallen on the north side of the premises, which are on vacant ground. No damage was done.

A big boulder fell at Aberdeen and damaged the water main. The main was immediately repaired by the Water Works Department.

The newly-made bank on the west side of the Hungshing Police Station has suddenly subsided.

Steamer Fire.

Fire has broken out on the S.S. *Banyat Maru*, at present in harbour here. It is believed to have originated in the bunkers, and so far we can ascertain, it had not been extinguished at the time of going to press. The Fire Department and members of the Brigade are at work on board.

NOTICE

IMPORTANT NOTICE

To Owners, Captains & Engineers of
all Ships Trading to Saigon.

SHOULD YOU REQUIRE REPAIRS, DECK OR ENGINE ROOM
OR ANY KIND OF STORES, PLEASE CONSULT US

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PLEASE GIVE US A TRIAL.

NO JOB TOO SMALL OR TOO LARGE FOR US TO UNDERTAKE.
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PLEASE APPLY TO MANAGER'S PRIVATE RESIDENCE.
115 RUE PAUL BLANCHY.
Telephone 300 P. N. HULME, Manager.

THE PACIFIC S.S. CO.'S

Steamer "SENATOR"

Will load on or about OCTOBER 1st, 1918, for
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For Freight rates, etc. Apply to:-

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COY.

Agents.

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JAVA-SAN FRANCISCO

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Next departures from HONGKONG:

Steamers	Tons	Sailings
To SAN FRANCISCO REMBRANDT	10,000	1st Oct. 1918.
KA-I	8,000	15th Oct.
VONDEL	10,000	26th Oct.
BINDJANI	8,000	9th Nov.

These superior passenger-steamers have excellent accommodation for first and second class saloon passengers.

For further particulars apply to:

TELEPHONE 1574-1575-1576. JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN Agents.

CONSIGNEES

JAVA-PACIFIC LINE.
of the
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"NIAS"

having arrived, from San Francisco, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves, delivery may be obtained.

No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after noon the 25th September, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 29th September, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on the 24th September at 10 a.m. by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Insurance whatsoever has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Hongkong, 18th September, 1918.

CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

s.s. "ANYO MARU"

From SOUTH AMERICAN
PORTS via SAN FRANCISCO
HONOLULU & JAPAN PORTS.

The above named Steamer, having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 19th September, 1918, at 5 P.M., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all cargo remaining undelivered on 23rd September, 1918, at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claim will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on 24th September, 1918, at 10 A.M.

No Claim will be recognised if filed after the 30th September, 1918.

T. DAIGO,
Manager.

Hongkong, 17th September, 1918.

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

The local office of the China Mail S.S. Co. is in receipt of telegraphic advice from the San Francisco office advising that the s.s. "HANKING" left on Oct. 1st from that port on her 14th.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

GERMANY MUST PAY.

London, September 20.
Lord Northcliffe, speaking to the officers and men of the Newfoundland Forestry Companies said:—The world will hold German railways and mines as part payment for the horrible destruction of the cities, villages and churches of France and Belgium. Peace will be dictated by the Entente in Berlin. Town for town, jewel for jewel and picture for picture Germany must pay full compensation.

THE BAKU EVACUATION.

London, September 20.
There is some criticism here regarding the British expedition at Baku, the issue of which is described as a warning against quixotic enterprises. As regards the conduct of the Armenians at Baku, it is pointed out the Armenian hillmen have shown themselves good fighters, but plainly Armenians. The townsmen are very different.

FOURTH FRENCH WAR LOAN.

London, September 20.
A Havas message states that M. Klotz, French Finance Minister, is floating the fourth French War Loan at a most propitious moment. Though not ended the war is won and victory is now in sight. There is an abundance of money in the market at present. The French Government has decided to accept cash to the extent of half the amount of any individual subscription.

THE MACEDONIAN FRONT.

London, September 20.
British and Greek troops took part in the Macedonian offensive. Near Lake Doiran, Greek, Serbian and South Slav troops broke through the Bulgarian line. North and East of Monastir Serbian cavalry penetrated 20 miles. There have been larger and further captures of material and prisoners. A wide prospect is opened before the gallant Serbians. The capture of Zovik is looked upon as of considerable importance. The Bulgars are in disorderly retreat.

London, September 20.
Latest news states that Bulgarians have evacuated positions on a seventy mile front, from Monastir to Vardar. The Serbians have taken prisoner 5,000 and have captured sixty guns, including the majority of the enemy's heaviest. Heavy fire is possibly prelude to the new offensive which has started on the left wing. In the Italian and French sector, the Serbs have now advanced thirty miles. Cavalry on the left of Polochke are advancing in the direction of Vardar Valley. The Bulgars are retreating in disorder to the Cerna, near Middle Vardar. The First Bulgar Army of fifty battalions has been completely defeated.

London, September 20.
Reuter learns from the Salonika Front that the Serbians are pushing across the Cerna and continuing to march on Prilep. The Bulgarian advance at the base has further progressed on the right, capturing Orzesko and advancing on Konopishko.

RUSSIA'S FINANCES.

Russian coupons for 1918 are already due and indicate a more rock-like confidence in the ultimate re-establishment of Russia's finances.

AUSTRIA'S PEACE MOVE.

London, September 20.
The French are ready to return to the Austrian Note. M. Pichon, French Foreign Minister, writing to the Swiss Minister acknowledging the reception of the Note transmitted, appended to the letter a copy of the Official Journal containing M. Clemenceau's speech in Senate, as constituting the reply of the French Government to the Vienna Cabinet.

IDLE DUTCH SHIPPING.

London, September 21.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington the State Department notifies that as long as Holland permits herself to be intimidated by German threats to destroy her shipping there cannot be any arrangement for supplying her with American foodstuffs the same as other neutrals.

Later.
The State Department's notification arose out of Holland's appeal for American food supplies while 400,000 tons of Dutch shipping lay idle in European ports. The State Department hopes that the Netherlands Government will open the way to a General resumption of trade by removing the embargo on the movement of her ships.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

Amsterdam, September 21.
According to German papers the recent Bolshevik defeat on the Northern Front is due to the mutiny of Latvian regiments refusing to fight against the British.

London, September 20.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says a meeting of Members of the Russian Duma and Imperial Council has been held at Kieff when it was resolved to issue manifestos appealing to all the Governments of Europe to end the Bolshevik terror. The Ukrainian Cabinet has decided to send a protest to all countries against the arrest and shooting of Ukrainians in Russia and also a request to Germany to protect the Ukrainians from Russia.

BRITISH OFFENSIVE IN PALESTINE.

London, September 20.
Reuter learns that General Allenby yesterday attacked on a front of sixteen miles between Rafat and the sea, broke through the Turkish lines and entered by the afternoon, Tulkaram, a depth of twelve miles. The cavalry passed on, advancing in the rear of the whole. Turkish Army eastwards towards Rabia. Other Cavalry advanced north-eastwards towards Le Afra and Beisan in order to intercept the retreating Turks northwards. Three thousand prisoners were taken. General Allenby also reports that the right wing, on the 18th inst. attacked westwards of the Jordan and occupied El Minshieh, being an advance of three or four miles. El Minshieh is the junction of several roads from the east and west of the Jordan. Its capture was effected in order to prevent the Turks on the west escaping eastwards.

There are 13,000 Turks on the west and 6,000 on the east. General Allenby is now in the rear of enemy westwards of the Jordan. The Turks will find great difficulty in extricating themselves, especially as the Arabs have cut the Hedjaz Railway eastwards of Lake Tiberias. The Hedjaz force has inflicted a severe defeat on the Turks at Hala, south east of the Dead Sea.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	Far Freight Apply To.	To be Dispatched.
JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.			
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	4, Sept.
Shanghai via Foochow	Wosung	J. M. Co.	24, Sept.
Shanghai	Sinkian	B. & S.	24, Sept.
Newchwang	Hwah Kuei	B. & S.	24, Sept.
Haiiphong	Takung	J. M. Co.	24, Sept.
Macassar	Tjiliwong	J. C. I. L.	26, Sept.
Java	Tjiliwong	J. C. I. L.	26, Sept.
Manila	Tjiliwong	J. C. I. L.	26, Sept.
Shanghai	Tjiliwong	J. C. I. L.	26, Sept.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Suiyang	B. & S.	27, Sept.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Haihong	D. L. Co.	27, Sept.
Manila	Hwah-wa	N. Y. K.	28, Sept.
Manila	Mausang	J. M. Co.	1, Oct.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	4, Oct.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Shidzuoka	N. Y. K.	9, Oct.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Aki M.	N. Y. K.	19, Oct.
	Kaga M.	N. Y. K.	30, Oct.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

BRITISH LABOUR AND THE WAR.

London, September 20.
A feature of the Labour Conference to-day was the severe censure administered to a British delegate who asserted that the Allies were warring for Imperialistic aims. Mr. Sidney Webb emphasised that the delegate was not speaking for the British Delegation the vast majority of whom strongly favoured the continuance of the war to victory. Mr. J. H. Thomas, M. P., also denounced the delegate's speech which he emphasised did not represent the views of British Labour. (Applause) There could be no ending to the war until the Germans voluntarily or compulsorily cleared out of France and Belgium. It was never intended to leave Germany a free hand in the east. (Applause) They could never agree to the Brest-Litovsk Peace. British Labour would fight to the end for its war aims. (Cheers.)

The report of the War Aims Committee was adopted. The report expressed unqualified determination of Labour to help the Allies drive the Central Powers out of the occupied territories. It supported President Wilson in his fourteen propositions and demanded the direct official representation of workers at the Peace Conference. It was decided to hold a world Labour Conference at the same time and place as the Peace Conference. It objected to secret diplomacy and secret treaties. Mr. Bowen, American Delegate, notified that in the event of the holding of any future inter-Allied Conference, at which enemy delegations were present, American representatives would not participate.

GERMAN POLITICAL CRISIS.

Amsterdam, September 21.
The *Leipziger Tageblatt's* Berlin correspondent says the Government crisis has reached a climax. The Majority parties are firmly resolved for a Parliamentary Government which will pursue a policy demanded by the seriousness of the situation, independently of the Main Headquarters. The Social Democrats have declared their readiness to enter the new Government on condition that two or three posts are occupied by Socialists. The decision rests with the Centre Party, which meets on Monday. The paper advocates the appointment of Count Rantzau, Minister at Copenhagen, as Chancellor.

THE POLISH QUESTION.

London, September 21.
A semi-official Berlin telegram says the negotiations between Germany and Austria-Hungary regarding Poland are still without result. Germany, as before, rejects the so-called Austro-Polish solution.

(Continued on page 2.)

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DOCK NO. 2	100	20	10	100	100
DOCK NO. 3	100	20	10	100	100
DOCK NO. 4	100	20	10	100	100
DOCK NO. 5	100	20	10	100	100
DOCK NO. 6	100	20	10	100	100
DOCK NO. 7	100	20	10	100	100
DOCK NO. 8	100	20	10	100	100
DOCK NO. 9	100	20	10	100	100
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UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here:-

Zungshing, from Shanghai.
Zungshing, care of Teluk Hotel, Des Vaux Road, from Shanghai.
Yuen Kee, Sunak Street, from Shanghai.
Sheng Tai Shing, from Wei-haiwei.
Fergusson Bank, from Kobe.
Cheung Kee, Ching Wan, from Shanghai.
Ono Kyobie Co., from Yokohama.
Tungchongyuen, from Shanghai.
Kingzun Nanpeihong, from Shanghai.
Taiwong, from Shanghai.
Winghongchong, from Yokohama.
Leehakshiao, Hengtyehong, from Amoy.
Lenoyahum, 46, Yeleken Road, from Shanghai.
Thurding, from Shanghai.
Act Superintendent,
Hongkong, September 19, 1918.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 7.)

SEVERE GERMAN DEFEAT.

London, September 20.
 Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, says the battle of St. Quentin, which is now quieting down, has been one of the notable victories of the war. The enemy casualties have been most heavy owing to the close character of the fighting and the sturdy resistance. The principal centres of fighting yesterday were around Epehy, where the Alpine corps continued to offer stout resistance and between Gouzescourt and Villers-Guilain where the 6th Brandenburg Division was asked to thrust by the machine-gun barrage. Equally fine was the splendid resistance of the 17th Division to the heavy counter-attack at Villers-Guilain. Our men stood their ground like graven images. The Germans came on again and again with great valour and determination. Then came a lull. The 17th still stood while the only Germans to be seen were stark or writhing forms in the foreground. To-day the fighting has been in the nature of local actions principally around Epehy, Villers-Guilain, east of Ronseoy and Ganche Wood. We repulsed all attempts to regain ground and further progressed. This morning we carried Lempire northeast of Ronseoy. The "mopping up" of the German outpost zone steadily continues.

London, September 20.
 The severe German defeat, recorded by Sir Douglas Haig, is the culminating operation of an uninterrupted series of concerted engagements during the last eight days. Its chief importance lies in the fact that the advanced defences of the Hindenburg Line, west and north-west of St. Quentin, have been broken down. The new front borders almost everywhere the Hindenburg Line except to the west of St. Quentin, where the town is girdled by a powerful defensive system which is completed on the east and south by the double water-line of the canal and the Somme, narrow gullies and sunken-roads constituting formidable obstacles. The positions taken by the British form a network of wooded hills commanding the Cambrai-St. Quentin road. Any further loss of ground here will constitute a serious breach in the Hindenburg Line. Meanwhile General Mangin, on the right, is indisputably hammering at the great St. Gobain position which is the central pillar of the enemy line, while the Americans are preparing to turn the southernmost Hindenburg bastion at Metz, all giving promise of the most momentous operations next month.

Reuter's Correspondent at the French Headquarters, describing the bitter fighting of General Mangin's men on the Malmaison Plateau, says immediately one position has been taken another commanding it must be attacked. The troops have been worked to the last ounce, enduring fatigue unknown since the battle of Verdun. Some divisions have been engaged almost incessantly for 17 days. Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Towards mid-day on Thursday the English attacked Lempire in the Epehy sector, and, despite considerable opposition and in face of heavy artillery and machine-gun fire, made valuable progress to a depth of over a mile beyond the line previously gained in this locality. We captured, after obstinate resistance, a strong point called Malmaison Farm and also a number of small woods and posts forming part of our old defences. We attacked last night and recaptured Moenvres. The enemy's resistance was obstinate. Fighting continues. A few prisoners were taken. There were local engagements elsewhere on the battlefield and also in the north-westward of Bullich. We repulsed raiders northward of Lens.

A French communiqué states:—We captured Esigny-le-Grand. A French communiqué states:—In the region of St. Quentin last evening we captured Esigny-le-Grand and took more prisoners. South of the Ailette the night was marked by violent enemy reactions. Five times his counter-attacks were smashed against our new positions north of Allement and east of Moisy Farm. The enemy, whose losses were very heavy, did not achieve the slightest result. We gained ground to the west of Aisy and north east of Vailly. The enemy attempt to cross the Vesle at Jochery failed. Our reconnaissances penetrated enemy lines north-west of Soisson and brought back prisoners.

A French communiqué states that the troops on the 19th inst., continued their attacks in the region westwards of St. Quentin, extending their gains, despite stubborn resistance. We advanced beyond Contescourt, which is ours, and we carried Oestreux. Southwards we reached the outskirts of Bény. On the plateau westwards of Jony the enemy again counter-attacked unsuccessfully. We inflicted heavy losses on the enemy, appreciably increasing our advance and capturing 100 prisoners.

London, September 20.
 A wireless German official message states:—We repulsed repeated strong counter-attacks against Gouzescourt and on both sides of Epehy, and also attacks between the Omignon rivulet and the Somme.

The Echo de Paris states that the heavy German counter-attacks at Gouzescourt mentioned in yesterday's communiqué from Sir Douglas Haig, were launched by Prince Rupprecht, who attempted to copy General Mangin's recent victorious manoeuvre. Two fresh divisions were employed. The main object of the counter-offensive was to compel the abandonment of the British advance towards Le Catelet and St. Quentin.

The foremost Hindenburg Line has been reached on a wide front. The Allied gains were held against counter-attacks. Ten thousand prisoners and 60 guns have been taken. South-west of St. Quentin. The French have enlarged their gains. The German Staff is again trying to hide the effects of Allied operations on the Western Front, attributing imaginary objectives to their adversaries.

Reuter's correspondent British Headquarters writing on September 20 says:—The villages of Honlon and Lempire are entirely cleared of small pockets of Germans. North of St. Helene, the Australians pushed on, the Germans being so indisposed to come to grips that only six were taken prisoner. In addition to eighteen enemy divisions engaged on the 18th inst. between Gouzescourt and the Somme, prisoners have been taken from at least two further divisions from reserve. One of these divisions was only withdrawn from Gouzescourt a week ago, after losing a thousand prisoners. Another was withdrawn from the Neale on September 3, after losing 800. Neither of these units were refitted or rested. By the capture of Moenvres we have not only restored, but improved the position in this sector. Despite strong resistance we drove the enemy through the ruins of the village, gaining the cemetery and a line of railway. A considerable part of the enemy held out after we got through, but being cut off from reinforcements their position was practically hopeless.

Reuter's correspondent at American Headquarters, writing on September 20, says:—The type of enemy aeroplane reported by patrols is extremely handy to manoeuvre. Another type of which only a few have been seen, is a kind of improved Fokker and is apparently extremely fast. A captured order deals with the destruction of property and gives a long list of villages to be burnt. It says:—It will be remembered there was means to defeat all walls. It is the duty of every man to co-operate in the work of destruction. The document is apparently inspired by the Crown Prince's boast that though defeated he has left another desolated district in France behind.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We have recaptured

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

GERMANY'S OFFER TO BELGIUM.

London, September 20.
 In addition to that which has already appeared in the Belgian Foreign Minister's communication to Reuter's agency, anent Germany's offer to Belgium, the following is also contained:—

Germany would also claim full amnesty for Belgian citizens who had been guilty of helping the plans of the enemy, thereby imposing on the Belgian Government an act of submission. Germany would insist on the maintenance, after the war, of commercial treaties previously in force. This, following upon the destruction of Belgian industry by the invader, would ensure Germany's economic grip on the country. Moreover, the "paw" theory is not abandoned. Germany would insist upon binding up the fate of Belgium with the solution of the colonial question. Finally, the obligation which rests on Germany completely to repair the damage unjustly inflicted upon her victim is not even mentioned. Germany thus would be enabled by the pillage of Belgium whose ruin would be completed. It should be noted that published statements are inaccurate on the two following points. In opposition to what has been said, the communications which have been received by the Belgian Government mention neither an eventual suspension of hostilities between Belgium and Germany nor the evacuation of Belgian territory. The conditions set forth above overshadow, and render sterile, all declarations which appear to recognize the independence of Belgium. They cannot be taken as the basis of any serious discussion. The Belgian Government, formulated its programme in a Note to the Pope on December 24th last which was published in January, and as all the Allied Governments, know, it is firmly resolved to maintain it undiminished.

THE EVACUATION OF BAKU.

London, September 19.
 One of the most thrilling chapters in the war has just come to light in connection with the British evacuation of Baku. Amid circumstances entailing deadly peril to our forces, the British naturally expected the loyal co-operation of the local inhabitants and garrison, especially regarding the security of sea communications. The Bolshevik fleet, however, after conveying our soldiers there, appeared to think that no further effort was necessary. The Armenian troops, also, proved unreliable in action on August 17th, when they refused to fight and dispersed to their homes. On August 28th a determined Turkish attack was beaten off by the North-Saffards and Worcester, who, however, were compelled to give ground. Realizing the hopelessness of the situation owing to improper support, we decided to evacuate Baku on September 1st. The same day the Turks re-attacked and our Allies again failed to co-operate, with the result that the Warwick had to cover the Armenian and Russian retirement and it is feared they lost heavily.

On September 2nd certain troops arrived from the Russian General Bicherakoff as a consequence of which the British resolved to hold on a little longer. The promise of further reinforcements and the temporary inactivity of the enemy tended to improve the morale of our Allies and re-strengthened their wish to hold on to Baku.

The action of the fleet was peculiar as it refused permission for the British evacuation. Meanwhile, the local population were apparently quite unable to sink differences which went so far that the Armenians opened negotiations to hand over the town to the enemy thereby introducing another element of extreme danger to the British detachment. This action of the Armenians caused the fleet to train guns on the Armenian quarter.

On September 14th the Turks made a determined attack in force. After a sixteen hours battle, the brunt of which was borne by the British, our troops finally evacuated the town and reached north-west Persia by sea. The Russians themselves had become disgusted with the dilatory, unreliable behaviour of the Armenians and presumably placed the necessary shipping at the disposal of the evacuating forces.

Amsterdam, September 20.
 A message from Constantinople states that the Turks have occupied Baku.

HOLLAND'S BURDENS.

London, September 20.
 Reuter's correspondent at the Hague reports that the Queen of Holland opened the State General. She expressed sympathy at the extraordinary distress among the Netherlands people and referred to the increasing seriousness of economic difficulties owing to war causes. She reiterated that Holland's neutrality was but a firm resolve to defend her independence against all aggressors. All reasonable efforts would be taken to lessen the burden of mobilisation and secure and also equality of distribution of necessities. Full attention would be immediately devoted to strengthen the dislocated commerce and industry in Holland and her colonies after the war. A limitation of expenditure on defences was necessary. The new legislation would include the establishment of a Ministry of Education, Arts and Science; also a Department of Labour and the draining of the Zuiderzee. In the Indies the fight against alcohol and opium habits would energetically continue. The organisation of Colonial Military Force, based on the economic development of population, would be undertaken.

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YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

THE MACEDONIAN FRONT.

London, September 20.
 The entry of the Anglo-Greek forces into action, following with rapidity the Franco-Serbian success, foreshadows a great extension of fighting on the Macedonian front.

London, Sept. 20.
 A British official message from Salonika says the British and Greeks, at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 18th inst., attacked to the westward and eastward of Lake Doiran. They captured westward of the lake, Tranebavara, south of Doiran town, advancing over a line about 2,000 yards. Heavy Bulgarian counter-attacks gained part of the ground captured on the left, but the positions in the centre and on the right were maintained. Eastward of the lake, after a night advance, we carried the enemy's outpost line. Upwards of 700 prisoners have been counted. The Greeks fought with great gallantry.

BOMBARDMENT OF METZ.

Amsterdam, Sept. 20.
 A Berlin official message states:—The enemy for several days has been bombarding Metz with a long-range gun.

CZECHO-SLOVAKS HARD-PRESSED.

London, Sept. 19.
 The latest news received in London shows that the Czecho-Slovaks in European Russia are very hard-pressed. The Bolsheviks with a considerable number of Germans occupied Volk, Simbirsk and Krasn. The Germans are concentrating considerable numbers in the Kharkoff-Belgorod area, apparently aiming to prevent the junction of General Alexiev's forces in the Don valley with the Czechs about Simbirsk. There are about 18,000 Bolsheviks between the Czechs in the neighbourhood of Ekaterinburg and General Poole's forces at Archangel. It is understood that over 100,000 Bolsheviks and Germans are engaged with the Czechs.

FIGHTING IN PALESTINE.

London, Sept. 20.
 A Turkish communiqué of the 17th reports intense fighting activity on the whole Palestine front.

DEATH OF LIZA LEHMANN.

London, Sept. 21.
 The death is announced of the composer, Liza Lehmann.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.	
1/T Demand	3/8 3/16
30 d/s	3/8 5/16
60 d/s	3/8 7/16
4 m/s	3/8 9/16
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	158
T/T Japan	160 1/4
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco	87 1/2
T/T Java	184 1/2
T/T Manila	Nom.
T/T France	4 9/10
Demand, Paris	4 9/10 1/2
BUYING.	
4 m/s L/C	3/9 3/4
4 m/s D/P	3/9 3/4
30 d/s L/C	3/9 3/4
30 d/s Sydney & Melbourne	3/9 3/4
30 d/s Buenos Aires	3/9 3/4
30 d/s San Francisco	88 1/2
4 m/s Marks	Nom.
4 m/s Francs	5 0/10 1/2
6 m/s Francs	5 1/10 1/2
Demand, Germany	Nom.
Demand, New York	87 1/2
T/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	176
Demand, Singapore	158
On Haiphong	1 1/4 % prem.
On Saigon	1 % prem.
On Bangkok	42
Sovereign	5 4/10 Nom.
Gold leaf per oz	45
Bar Silver, per oz	49 1/2

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4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	5.07 1/2%
6 m/s. France	5.12 1/2%
Demand, Germany ..	—
Demand, New York ..	87 1/2%
T/T Bombay	—
Demand, Bombay ..	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	—
Demand, Calcutta ..	Nom.
Demand, Manila	176
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On Bangkok	42
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Bar Silver, per oz ..	49 1/2

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weight.

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Prisoners-of-War) is suspended.

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occo cannot be transmitted.

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Belluno in Italy will not be accepted for
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Africa and Egypt (except for members
of the Expeditionary Forces), and to
Abyssinia, Bagdad, Eritrea, French
Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portu-
guese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia
have been suspended.

The charge for customs duty on type
samples of unmanufactured tobacco not
exceeding 6 oz. in gross weight, and on
samples of spirits (except perfumed
spirits) not exceeding 12 oz. in gross
weight imported into the United King-
dom by post has now been increased to
15/6d and 15/12d respectively.

The importation by post into Japan of
foreign rice, except such as may be
imported by the Minister of Agriculture
and Commerce and the persons designated
by him, is prohibited.

This prohibition is not applicable to
rice imported into Taiwan (Formosa) and
Karabuto (Japanese Saghalien).

From the 1st May 1918 there will be
three General Deliveries daily from the
District Post Office except on Sunday
and Holidays when there will be one
delivery only.

The hours of delivery will be as
follows:—Week days 9 a.m. 1 p.m. and
5 p.m.
Sundays and Holidays noon.

The importation into the Common-
wealth of Australia of tea other than
that grown or produced in British Posses-
sions is prohibited, unless the consent in
writing of the Commonwealth Minister
for Trade and Customs has been first
obtained.

Information has been received from
the Director General of Posts and
Telegraphs Tokyo, that on and after 1st
April 1918, the Post Office of Japan will
collect a demurrage charge from the
addresses of parcels on which Customs
duties or inland taxes are imposed if
Japan, not withdrawn from the Post
Office within 20 days from the date of
the notice of their arrival to be sent to
the addressee.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15
minutes earlier than the time given below
unless otherwise stated.

In the case of Mails closing before 9
a.m., Registration closes at 5 o'clock of
the previous evening.

Telegraphic information has been
received from London that packets of
Sugar not exceeding one pound in weight
may still be sent by parcel post by the
United Kingdom and that such packets
are admissible to the United Kingdom free
of export licence or customs duty.

On 1st September, 1918, the rates of
postage chargeable in India on letters for
all places above A, to which the rate of 1
anna per ounce was previously applicable
was raised to 1 1/2 annas to the first ounce
and 1 anna for each additional ounce.
The postage on letters to India and
Mylapore and beyond was not raised.

THE DAIRY FARM ICE AND COLD STORAGE CO. LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

THE TWENTY SECOND
ORDINARY ANNUAL
MEETING of the SHARE-
HOLDERS in the above Com-
pany will be held at the Com-
pany's Town Office, 2 Lower
Albert Road, Hongkong on
SATURDAY the 5th day of
October, 1918, at 12 NOON for the
purpose of presenting the Report
of the Directors and Statement
of Accounts to 31st July, 1918.
THE TRANSFER BOOK of
the Company will be CLOSED
from 27th September to 5th
October, 1918, both days inclusive.
By Order,
M. MANUK,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 20th September, 1918.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Sept., 23rd, 24th, & 25th 1918.
9.15 PERFORMANCE

MRS. VERNON CASTLE

IN

"STRANDED IN ARGADY"

HAROLD LLOYD

IN

"A GASOLINE WEDDING."

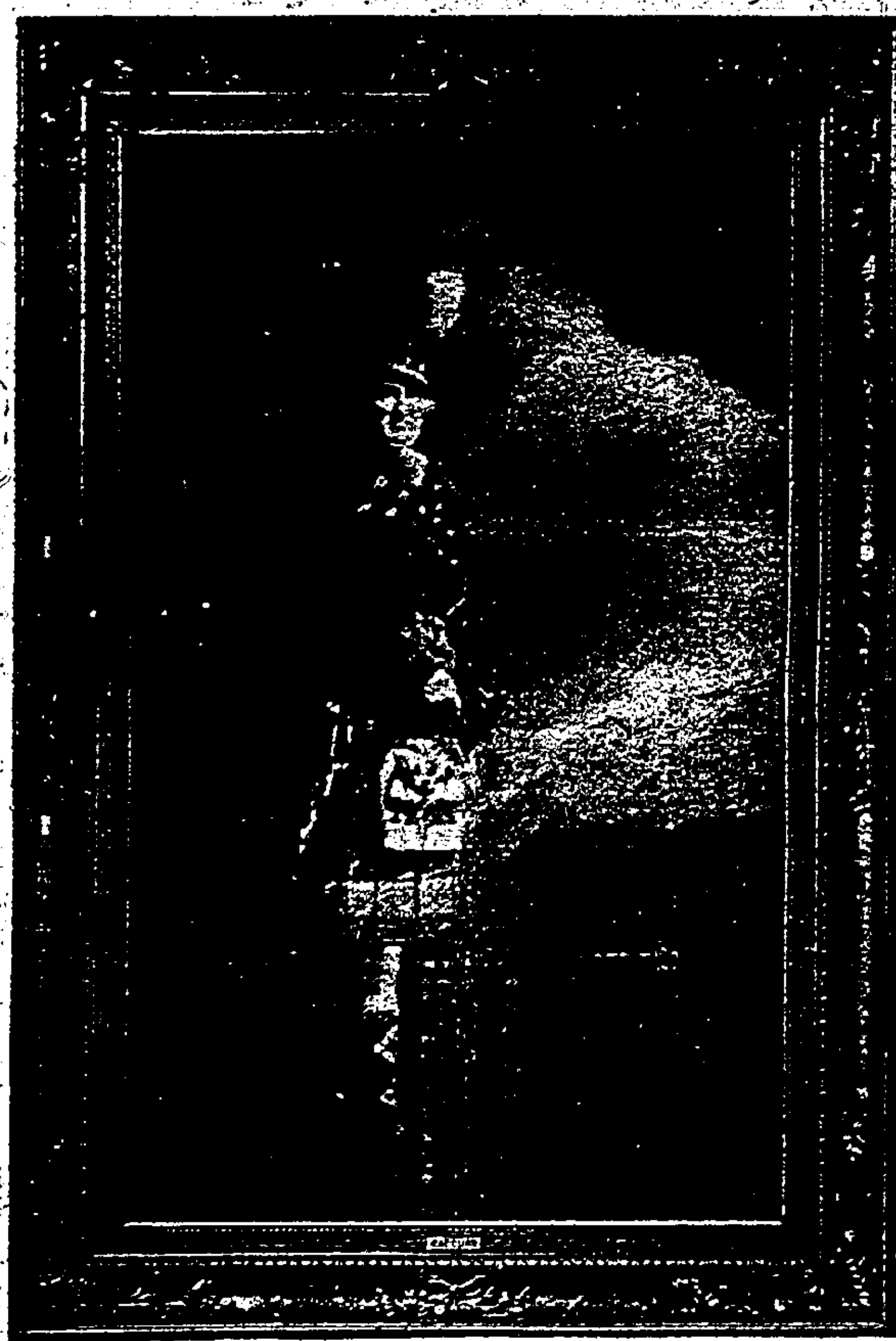
Etc., Etc.

DEWAR'S WHISKY

Imperial Institute

AND

Extra Special



THE ORIGINAL PICTURE THE PROPERTY OF JOHN DEWAR & SONS LTD.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
Telephone 616.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction

ON
WEDNESDAY,

the 16th October, 1918 commen-
cing at 11 a.m. at his Sales
Room Duddell Street.

TRIPLE EXPANSION ENGINE.
Cylinders 20" 32 1/2" 53"
Stroke, 36"

Two BOILERS (built about
1911) 3' x 0'
together with shaft and propeller
Also

Sundry gear such as steam
winches, cables and anchors etc.
N.B. The above have been
saved from the S.S. Hongkong
and will be conveyed to Hong-
kong at an early date. There
will be no restrictions as to
export from Hongkong.

For further particulars and
permit to view.—Apply to
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

NOTICE.

WEI-HAI-WEI.

FOR SALE.—Lease of land
with the buildings thereon,
now known as the Officers' Mess
of the Coolie Depot. Large
Dining Room Kitchen, Servants
Quarters, eight small bedrooms
and four large bedrooms in
Annexe, all with Bathrooms.
Verandah whole length. Faces
South over best view in Harbour.
Excellent Bathing Beach. Suit-
able for small Summer Hotel.
Private Family or Syndicate.
Optional lease to November,
1921, providing for demolition or
sale of buildings by lessee.
Ground Rent \$12.00 per annum.
Leaseholder will be received by
War Office, Hongkong, at
Hongkong.

THE CHINA BORNEO COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that
an Extraordinary General
Meeting of The China Borneo
Company Limited, will be held
at the office of Messrs. Gibb,
Livingston and Company, St.
George's Building, Victoria,
Hongkong, the registered office
of the above named Company on
TUESDAY the 1st day of Octo-
ber 1918, at 11.30 o'clock in the
forenoon, when the subjoined
Resolution which was passed at
the Extraordinary General Gen-
eral Meeting of the Company
held on the 13th day of Septem-
ber, 1918, will be submitted for
confirmation as a Special Reso-
lution:—

"That the new Articles already
approved by this Meeting
and for the purpose of
identification thereof sub-
scribed by the Chairman
thereof be and the same
are hereby approved and
that such Articles be and
they are hereby adopted as
the Articles of the Com-
pany to the exclusion of
and in substitution for all
the existing Articles there-
of."

A copy of the new Articles
referred to may be inspected by
any Shareholder of the said
Company at the Company's
Offices in Hongkong, or at the
Offices of Messrs. Johnson,
Stokes & Master, (the Company's
Solicitors) at Prince's Building,
Victoria, aforesaid, on any week-
day between the hours of 10 A.M.
and 4 P.M.

Dated this 13th day of Septem-
ber, 1918.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

NOTICES.

ASAHI BEER.



SOLE AGENTS
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Telephone 288 & 289.

MESSAGE HALL

4, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL
(DUBOIS STREET).
MR. T. TAKAYE
MR. MORITA
CERTIFICATED MASSAGEUR

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Saigon—24th Sept. 9 a.m.
Formosa via Takao—24th Sept. 11 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—24th Sept.
1 p.m.
Shanghai and North China—24th Sept.
2 p.m.
Shanghai and North China—24th Sept.
5 p.m.
Haiphong—24th Sept. 5 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, 25th September.
Swatow—25th Sept. 11 a.m.
THURSDAY, 26th September.
Swatow, Amoy, Foochow via Takao—26th
Sept. 8 a.m.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius,
South Africa, India, via D. S. S.
Leurens, Maurice, Mascare,
Cape Town, Europe via Cape
—26th Sept. 10 a.m.
Shanghai and North China—26th Sept.
5 p.m.

FRIDAY, 27th September.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—27th Sept.
1 p.m.
Pallippon Islands—27th Sept. 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, 28th September.
Shanghai and North China—28th Sept.
2 p.m.

SUNDAY, 29th September.
Swatow, Amoy & Formosa via Kowloon
—29th Sept. 9 a.m.

JAPAN AND CHINESE RAILWAYS.

America Protest Withdrawn.

A Changchun telegram to the
Jiji says the U.S. Government
lodged a formal protest with the
Japanese authorities against the
use by Japanese troops of the
Chinese Eastern Railway. The
Allied Powers, however, took
Japan's part on the ground that
her use of the railway was inevit-
able in the circumstances. The
message says the Allies have
induced the American Govern-
ment to withdraw its protest.

Whiter Bread.

Flour which will be put on the
market about a fortnight hence
will provide lighter bread, conse-
quent on a further reduction in
the percentage of extraction from
the grain. The Wheat Commis-
sion is releasing more imported
flour, which may be mixed with
the G.E. flour to the extent of
20 per cent.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous		
Day	On date	On date
Barometer	29.80	29.81
Thermometer	77	77
Humidity	86	86
Wind Direction	E. S. E.	E.
Force	4	5
Weather	od	o
Rain	2.31	0.00

Readings taken at Kowloon on the 22nd and 23rd Sept. 1918.

H.K. Observatory, Sept. 23, 1918.

T. F. CLACKFORD, Director.

TIDE TABLE.

From 23rd Sept. to 29th Sept.

Day	High Water	Low Water
23	11.45	5.15
24	12.15	4.45
25	12.45	4.15
26	13.15	3.45
27	13.45	3.15
28	14.15	2.45
29	14.45	2.15

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